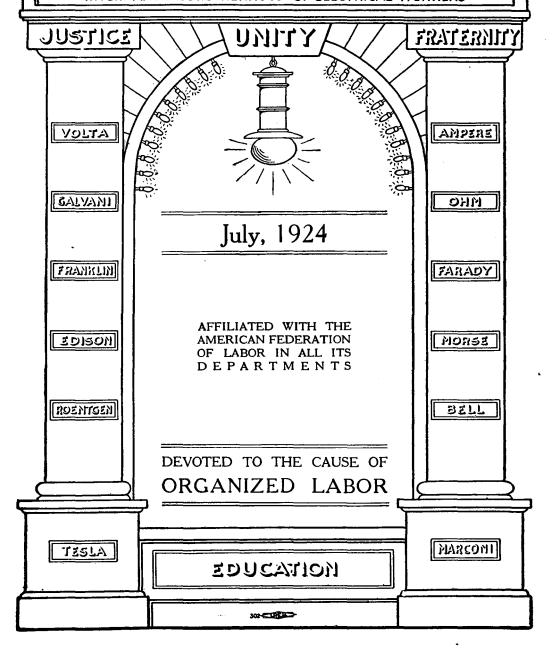
THE JOURNAL OF CTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

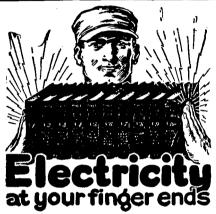
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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CHAS. P. FORD, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

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REPORT RELATIVE TO INSURANCE PROPOSITION

All members are waiting with interest to receive the results of the canvass of the Brotherhood on the matter of extending our insurance activities and establishing an old-line life insurance association that not alone will provide for those members who desire to carry additional insurance protection, but will permit the insuring of members' families and others at a reasonable cost.

The canvass shows the following results:

In favor of establishing the association______ 21,627 Opposed ______ 4,272

It will be noted that the proposition is favorably considered by approximately a 5-1 vote; therefore, in keeping with the provisions of Resolution No. 32, adopted by the Montreal Convention, and as approved by the canvass made, the officers of the Brotherhood will start at once with the organization of the association.

The formation of such an association will without doubt not alone be the means of rendering splendid service to the membership, their families and others, but will be another link in the chain of the Brotherhood's progress, and will contribute materially to our

economic welfare and financial prestige.

Opposition, as usual, will be found—some thoughtless, but some by design; however, this should not discourage or deter us. All progress of Organized Labor has met with opposition; in fact, every forward step of the human race throughout the ages has been opposed by reactionary elements. The formation of the Brotherhood was opposed, even by those it would help the most. The formation of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association was opposed by some who needed its protection the most. Such is the story of all human activity.

These facts are not mentioned in a spirit of criticism; rather, to convey the fact to all members that they may be prepared to hear all sorts of tales of the dire consequences of making the Brotherhood a greater service institution. The capitalistic interests won't like it; they will disapprove; so members who share the feelings of such interests will have companions in thought, though not otherwise. If labor only acted in its own interest when and as the capitalistic

powers approved where would it be?

Institutions such as we are to form are no small undertaking; therefore, your officers solicit and appeal for the fullest cooperation of all members in carrying out this undertaking. The Brotherhood cooperated with other trade unionists, and led the movement in forming a banking institution. We now are leading a movement of even greater benefit and magnitude—a movement to which every member should give his wholehearted moral and financial support.

On page 532 will be found a form that members who have not already done so may use in advising what amount of stock they desire reserved for them, and informing headquarters of the amount of

insurance, if any, they desire for themselves or their families.

Remember, this is not the usual stock speculation or stock promotion scheme. Every cent of every dollar subscribed goes into the association's fund, without any deduction of commissions for stock selling, as is the usual practice in the formation of stock concerns.

It will be operated for service at the lowest cost and in the spirit

of sound helpful cooperation.

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NO. 8

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

JAMES E. GORMAN

HEN I examined witnesses at Coal Commission, I had before me not only my little village in Lanarkshire, and the poverty and the miserable homes there, but the slums of the great cities and the palaces and the mansions of the idle class. Any worker knowing the poverty of the people and the terrible conditions existing in the mining community for so many years and realizing that the robbing classes, 'who toiled not, neither did they spin,' had been living on the money that should have gone to feed, clothe, house, and educate his class, would be a knave and a traitor to his people if he did not keep it in mind, and let the other class know that he had not forgotten it."-ROBERT SMILLIE, M. P.

Labor is now directing the destinies of the greatest empire in the world. Through their political party—the Labor Party of Great Britain—the workers have come into control of the government of the British Empire. While the members elected to the House of Commons by the Labor Party do not out-number all other members of that House, a coalition of that party and the Liberal Party constitute a substantial majority by virtue of which the Labor Party has come into power.

The last general election in Great Britain took place on December 6, 1923. Several by-elections have occurred since then, and which at this time leaves the numerical strength of the three parties as follows: Conservative (Tory), 258; Labor, 191; Liberal, 156.

My dear reader, it will be necessary, in order to understand the reasons for the quickening of the ideas which brought about the development of this great movement, that we go back for a number of years, and trace upward through the evolutionary stages of economics, political and industrial developments, the growing discontent of the working class with conditions in general. Therefore I ask for your indulgence and attention. In 1843, there was released from an English prison one of the most heroic leaders of the Chartist movement, Ernest Jones. Two years of brutal treatment had

made him a prematurely old man, broken in body but not in spirit. A few days after his release, he addressed a tremendous mass-meeting in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, and there he gave utterance to the clarion call to the .. workers: Organize! Organize! Organize! It rang and echoed throughout the British Isles 'til thousands upon thousands answered the call. Thus was the British Labor movement hastened by the voice of one who could not be silenced. Chartism was the direct result of the disappointment of the working-class in not having political emancipation conferred upon them. The Reform Bill of 1832 left them entirely out of the franchise; as a matter of fact, it took away the electoral monopoly from the aristocracy and transferred it to a combination of aristocracy and plutocracy. The movement was organized at a great radical meeting held in Birmingham, a few weeks after the coronation of Queen Victoria (1837). It sprang into existence in consequence of a formal declaration made by the leaders of the Liberal Party in Parliament, that they did not propose to push reform any further.

A small number of radical members of Parliament met in conference with the working men leaders of the new movement and drew up the People's Charter. Daniel O'Connell, known as the Irish Liberator, is said to have given it its name. The Charter consisted of "six points," Manhood, Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Abolition of the property qualification for the election of a member of Parliament, payment of members, and equal electoral districts. Around its banner were gathered all the discontented of the working class.

Under the circumstances, there was only one course to pursue, and that was: persistent agitation. They hoped by that means to so demonstrate their numerical strength as to coerce Parliament into granting their demands.

Stirred by the fear of revolution, the leaders of the Liberal Party in Parliament promised to reconsider the matter of Reform. Though partially successful, the Chartist movement, unfortunately, became

torn by internal dissension, and it suddenly collapsed about 1850.

With the collapse of the movement went the political aspirations of the workers. It is true, popular discontent was manifested at various periods 'til finally to still the growing clamor, the elective franchise was granted to the artisan population in 1867. Strangely enough, the party then in power was the landlord Tory, or Conservative. In the meantime there is to be noticed, growing alongside of the Co-operative Movement, an immature but vigorous youngster, viz., Craft Unionism. In 1851 was born the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which set a pattern to Unionism for many years. Trade Unionism did not have smooth sailing, for the employing class cast at times very unfavorable winds. In fact, it was not until 1875 that the full fight of workers to organize was legally acknowledged. Lulled by a prosperity which lasted for a considerable period, union men displayed very little interest in the newly acquired franchise, and cast their votes according to family tradition or in accord with the exhortation of the political spell-binder clever enough to entrap them. The crises of 1878-79 and 1883-87 rudely awakened them from the lethargy into which they had fallen. The showy front of British commercialism had fallen down. and there was to be seen in all nakedness the horrors which had carefully been concealed. Charles Booth in 1886, in the course of a private investigation, revealed that in London alone, 1,250,000 persons lived below the minimum standard of health and self-respect. Applying this proportion throughout the British Isles, it proved that over one-third of the people lived below the margin of normal subsistence. Revelations such as these, combined with increasing unemployment, created a favorable state of mind for the development of political action.

About 1890, there appeared on the scene, unheralded and almost unknown, a young Scottish miner, Keir Hardie. Through the length and breadth of England, Scotland, and Wales he preached and spread the gospel of independent working-class political action. Around him gathered a small but noble band of pioneers displaying a zeal and enthusiasm unbelievable, except by Bruce those privileged to witness it. Glasier, a Glasgow architect; Katherine Conway and Enid Stacy, school-teachers; Cunningham Grahame, a lineal descendant of the Kings of Scotland; Tom Mann, the greatest of trade union orators, and in later years, Phillip Snowden, J. Ramsay MacDonald and Ben Tillett. These are but a few of the names that I readily recall. Many of the early pioneers have since passed away, but those who are still alive can look back through the mist of years and recall to memory the grinding struggles of the first campaigns.

The establishment of the first Labor government of Great Britain has been made

possible only through much suffering and persecution. In 1892, a shock was given to the ruling class when Keir Hardie was elected for South West Ham, a London constituency. Just prior to that, Cunningham Grahame resigned his seat as a Liberal, denounced the capitalist system and all its works and became a member of the Progressive movement. In 1893 was founded the Independent Labor Party with Keir Hardie at its head. Contrary to American belief, this party with purely political aims accelerated the development of Trade Unionism, for around it and enriching with new vigor grew a movement of dynamic import called the New Unionism. The violent strikes of 1889-90 had created a very discontented state of mind among the great masses of unskilled labor. Craft unions had not and did not care to make any provision for their organization, resting content to continue to bargain for the maintenance of wages and conditions. Unions were formed for dockers, railroad servants, gas workers, and other branches of labor. These organizations were built on a different basis than the old craft unions. Supported by low dues and led by capable leaders, they were not long in existence before the employers became aware of a distinct menace to their welfare. Challenging the supremacy of Capital, they struck at the very foundation of the British Empire. The politicians were both frightened and bewildered, and fell over each other in hastening to offer programs of social reform. The Lord Rosebery (Liberal Party) administration went into power in 1892 on a program of social reform. Nineteen items were listed, including old-age pensions and workmen's compensation, and though the Rosebery administration ruled for three years not one of these items became a law. Thus it fully dawned upon the minds of the British workers that the emancipation of the working-class must be brought about by the workers themselves.

In 1899, two events of outstanding importance occurred: The establishment of Ruskin College, Oxford, and of the Labor Representation Committee. It is to be noted that the active leaders were those of the New Unionism. The Boer War, staged by the capitalist interests, checked it only for a short time. While the public was under the spell of patriotic jingoism the ruling classes were quietly preparing a few bombs to place under the structure of workingclass organization. In 1901, one of the bombs was timed to explode, and after the smoke had cleared away there remained the Taff-Vale decision. A South Wales railroad sued the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for damages they claimed to have incurred during the process of a strike. The House of Lords on a final appeal gave the decision in favor of the railroad. The structure of Unionism could not hold together under this legal enactment; immediate political action was the only means of saving it. An extraordinary session of

the Trades Congress was called and the Labor Party, as the Labor Representation Committee was now named, was given full powers to go ahead. In the following election (1906), Labor returned thirty members to Parliament. Capital then fully realized that a boomerang had hit it. This insignificant number of Labor representatives soon made its presence felt. Fighting as they had never fought before, they gradually wore down the opposition to the concession of minor reforms, and forced Parliament to acknowledge the financial irresponsibility of Trades Unions in cases of strikes. Strengthened by victory, they carried their propaganda to every industrial town and city. The upper classes were astounded at the sincerity, energy and ability of these representatives of the "Great Unwashed." Rallying their forces they caused another bomb to be exploded. The House of Lords decided that it was illegal on the part of trade unions to subscribe to the funds of the Labor Party. The die was cast. Arthur Balfour's prophecy was soon to be realized.

The fight of the future was not to be solely between Liberalism and Conservatism, but between Capital and Labor. The line of demarcation was now sharply drawn. Labor must stand by and for itself. Handicapped though it was by lack of finances, the Labor Party contested the 1910 election and emerged with fifty-eight members. The victorious Liberal Party had in every possible way endeavored to spike the guns of the workers' party. Putting forward an advanced social reform program, they succeeded in diverting many thousands of votes which would ordinarily have gone to the Labor candidates. From that election sprang into the limelight the man who was destined to become the British World War premier -Lloyd George. Constant fighting and attention to duty forced the Liberal government to redeem a number of its pledges. Payment of members now became a law and took the sting out of the recent decision of the House of Lords against contribution of funds by trade unions to the Labor Party and but a short time elapsed before the effect of said decision was completely annulled. Step by step there was placed on the statutes, the "Feeding of Children's" bill (providing for feeding of undernourished children in the schools); Free Labor Exchanges; Unemployment Insurance; Old Age Pensions, and compulsory installation of safety devices in factories, workshops, railroads and railroad yards. The question of national ownership of mines and railroads now came to the front. This had been passed by a majority of the Hull Congress (1908). Since 1906 it had been observed that the House of Lords had been consistently acting as a brake and exercising its veto against most of the reforms proposed by the House of Commons. Public opinion trained by Labor propagandists forced the Government to take some measure to curb the power of the Lords. In the course of ten years events had moved with remarkable rapidity. The age-old tradition of servile submission to the employing interests was vanishing.

In 1910, there were one and one-half million members of the Labor Party, including groups of Cooperators and Socialists. A growing solidarity was evident on every hand, and proposals of amalgamation of competing unions were given much attention. The year 1914 saw the forces of Capital and Labor lined up for a decisive combat, and there is no telling what would have been the outcome if the great World War had not called a truce. The war came so suddenly that organized labor was absolutely unprepared and without a policy to meet the changed conditions. We all know how the capitalist press worked overtime appealing to patriotism. No wonder that the masses were carried away with violent hysteria. Some here and there, like Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, however, protested against the slaughter of millions in the interests of kings and markets. Slowly sanity returned and a tradeunion congress passed a resolution of protest against the war. During this terrible period it was found that the trade-union leaders had listened to the pleas of Lloyd George and bartered away the old-time privileges of the unions. The promises so lightly given in return were made only to be broken. In revenge for this surrender. there sprang up in the leading industrial centers a revolutionary movement called the Shop Stewards. Gathering momentum the movement so increased that a unity of forces was considered absolutely necessary to restore confidence and to carry on the struggle against the now thoroughly united capitalist party. Lloyd George succeeded in retaining power. Realizing the seriousness of the position, the workers sank their differences and determined to work for the overthrow of the system. So quickly had the wounds of discord healed that the Labor Party conference held in Southport (1919) declared a paid membership of over three millions. So evident was its power that a threat of direct action, political and industrial, sufficed to thwart the intention of Lloyd George's Coalition Government to give military aid to the enemies of the Russian workers' government.

In the same year, the miners had got so restless that their leaders could not hold them any longer. Premier Lloyd George appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the grievances, hoping thereby to stave off the impending trouble. Knowing what had happened to the reports and recommendations of previous commissions, he expected this to follow the usual course, viz., to be accepted, pigeon-holed and forgotten. His political acumen for once deserted him; he had mis-read the times and the men. Forced to the wall, he was compelled to promise the legal fulfillment or satisfactory recommendations. Despite the

fact that the Commission agreed that the only solution was the nationalization of the mines, the Premier rejected it as not being in accordance with legal procedure. passing, I wish to observe, that for the first time in English political history has a Royal Commission been known to have declared that the system of private exploitation was wrong and unjust. The Trade Union Congress was held in Glasgow late in the same year. It had a membership of five and a quarter millions. A resolution sustaining previous votes on the nationalization of mines passed with over five millions majority. The old stand-pat leaders were gradually being ousted, and their places filled with young men who had up-to-date conceptions. They had no delusions whatever but that the system needed a thorough overhauling, and they are determined it shall be done. It was borne to the mind of the British people that the Lloyd George Government was very much overrated. The Kaiser still lived, the profiteers remained unpunished and unemployment reached tremendous proportions. In fact, the country was going to the "bow-Out went Lloyd George, and in came a hard-boiled reactionary, Bonar Law. The sincere and conscientious upholders of the divine rights of private property were in the saddle. They could not function, however, except to add to the mess already accumulated. Trade and commerce, the mainspring of the Nation's activity, was paralyzed. Most European countries were in a like fix, and instead of a flowing river of commerce and industry, there remained but a stagnant pool. Labor was slowly but surely adding to its representation, and watching and preparing for the time when it would inevitably be called upon to take control. Bonar Law realized the hopelessness of the situation and made way for The same conditions confronted him, and all the united efforts of his party could not alter them. To lessen the number of the unemployed he made proposals to the colonies, to hand over a few hundred thousands of the surplus idle workers in Great Britain. The colonies declined the proffer; they already had surpluses of their own. Tariff Reform was next placed on the screen for public adulation, but did not receive the necessary applause. Anglo-French negotiations were carried on in the spirit of one friendly capitalist to another. At no time since the war has there been any real serious attempt made to clean up the European mess. International capitalism does not for the present desire an industrially restored Germany. It is more profitable to maintain the present status. Tariff Reform is the only real political weapon in the Conservative armory. The claim is made that it will accomplish a two-fold purpose, increase of revenues and revival of trade through tariff duties. It is charmingly baited with honeyed catch-phrases designed to enthuse

the patriotic instincts (?) of the British people. Imperialism, binding of the colonies to the mother-country, preferential treatment and reciprocity. All of them sound well, but do not mean anything. To the intelligent worker it means a perpetuation of the system, and is of importance only to the larger capitalist interests. It may be that in the very near future this question may be the deciding factor in the elimination of the Liberal Party. The reactionaries will be forced into the Conservative camp and the progressives into that of the Labor. Labor today stands solid on Free Trade and with them are large numbers of the intelligent middleclass. The lack of a requisite majority to force through the above proposal caused the downfall of the Baldwin ministry.

The Labor Party with a representation of less than one third of the membership of the House of Commons, and but thirtyfive more than the lowest minority party (Liberal) was called upon to form a government. Only with the full support of the Liberals, could they escape defeat on a motion of non-confidence. With such a treacherous prop to lean on, one can be pardoned when he assumes the probability of an early defeat. There are factors which are not taken into consideration that may delay this for a considerable period. The other two parties had found it impossible to function. Their philosophies were for times of prosperity or normalcy and not for such as exist to-day. They had created the abnormal conditions, but did not know the means of re-adjustment. They could not treat with representatives of the Russian Government, except under conditions of a stringent character, for was it not a fact that they had overturned institutions. economics and regal, which was a defiance of the laws of man and God? Really, public opinion seeking some means for the revival of trade, had seized upon the necessities of Russia as a way for the opening of the channels of commerce. Reluctantly did two respective British governments-the Lloyd George and the Bonar Law Governments enter into some form of negotiation for one-sided trade agreements, but were extremely careful that their dainty fingers did not come in contact with those of the blood-spattered over-throwers of the Czarist monarchy. All in all, conditions were of the most chaotic character when Premier Ramsay MacDonald took control. The Interests are hoping that he may accomplish some miracle by which conditions can be straightened out, and on this ground alone criticism will be softpedalled so long as he is on the right road for capitalist preservation. One step to the left and the cries will ring out to the

A peculiar tradition inherent in British Parliamentary government and in all parliamentary governments, for that matter, is that of continuity. It matters not who controls, but they are duty bound to carry

on-more or less-the major policies of their predecessors. Such will happen in the case of the MacDonald Labor Government. I am somewhat acquainted with MacDonald and my knowledge of his character and disposition leads me to believe that he will carry out constructive purposes by what he conceives to be the most honest, open and above board methods. This has already been proven by his tacit denunciation of secret diplomacy, with his frank and open letter to ex-Premier Poincare on the Ruhr question. He is now convinced that letters open or secret are of no avail to curb the militaristic ambitions of France, and consequently, the combined fleets of the British Navy demonstrated in the Mediterranean, as a warning that the peace of Europe and humanity in general must be secured. Strange, that a pacifist should seize upon that pretext to over-awe a nation; but we must not forget that the British Empire still exists, and he is but the temporary guardian. On the signing of the official documents recognizing the Russian Soviet Government, he but carried out the mandate of his Party and of public opinion. It is to be noted that the British Press were singularly reticent in their comments. There is no doubt that some of the policies of MacDonald will meet with opposition inside his own party. Already a little rumpus has been created on two recent acts of his, one, the financial guarantee for the proceeding with the building of irrigation works for private cotton growers in the Soudan. In this connection, it should be mentioned that he inherited this problem from the previous governments, and the point to be considered was the fact that large sums had been expended, and that a stoppage meant that the British markets would be deprived of that source of supply. The left wingers in the Labor Party maintained that the Party principles were thus violated by a bolstering up of the present system with capitalistic tactics and methods. In reply MacDonald will point out that he is not a revolutionary but an evolutionary socialist using opportunist tactics. This is quite right, for MacDonald has middle-class conceptions of socialistic ideas. Regarding the other recent act of his that has been criticized by radical members of the Party, was, his authorizing the building of two battleships. I am not sure as to his real motive for the building of these battleships, unless it was to find employment for the men in the government ship-yards.

We must bear in mind that the American press cannot be depended on for accurate and truthful statements in reference to the British Labor Government. Anything that will discredit the British Labor Party will be eagerly seized upon, colored and distorted out of all semblance to the truth. It is no doubt feared, that the success of the Labor Government in Great Britain would have a tremendous bearing upon the fortunes of a progressive third party here. Therefore fair-minded Americans should reason very carefully before accepting any statement emanating from a capitalist source that reflects unfavorably on Britain's present government. The traditional policy of continuity will greatly handicap Mac-Donald and his government, and he will discover that he will make very little headway, except on terms laid down by the opposition parties. The only hope of success lies in the strengthening of his forces. Time alone will accomplish that, and in the meantime he will patch up a working agreement with the conflicting opinions of his group-the heritage of all progressive movements. British Labor has tasted power, and they will never forget. Political misfortunes may overtake them for a time, but they will come back with increased forces. The time is not far distant when they will outnumber the enemy and then will go the tradition of continuity and all impediments in the path of human progress.

SWANSON'S ELOQUENT DEFENSE OF TRUTH

One of the features of the Senate investigation of charges against Senator Wheeler, of Montana, was the peroration to truth by Senator Swanson, of Virginia.

The committee, of which Senator Borah was chairman, reported that the Wheeler indictment in Montana is a frame-up. The Senate accepted this report by a vote of 56 to 5.

Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, opposed the report because, he said, the vindication would be circulated in Montana, and this would put the government at a disadvantage. To this Senator Swanson replied:

"The government at a disadvantage with truth being circulated! The government at a disadvantage when a citizen is on trial and the facts are officially known!

"That government ought to be cursed, that government ought to be driven from power,

which needs protection by a suppression of the truth and facts. Such action might embarrass the enemies of Wheeler; it might embarrass the district attorney of Montana, who has venom against him; it might embarrass the Department of Justice, which started out either to blackmail him or destroy his character, to have the truth and facts known; but God knows no temple of justice was ever yet desecrated by considering the facts and the truth.

"This is the first time I have ever known the position to be taken that justice could be perverted by a publication of the truth.

"Slander is always hurt by a propagation of truth; rumors are always destroyed by the circulation of truth. It is only those who wish to thrive and succeed with slander and by false accusations and by rumors who desire to suppress the truth."

CONTROL OF ADJUSTABLE SPEED MOTORS

By Louis D. Bliss, President, Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C. .

RACTICALLY all stationary machinery requires approximately constant speed motors for its operation. That is, when the load varies upon a given machine, the motor must not appreciably alter in speed. In certain cases, however, it is desirable to alter at will the fundamental speed of a motor, after which it is required that the motor shall not further vary in speed under variations in load. For example, consider a lathe turning a piece of metal, 3 inches in diameter. Assume that the speed is the maximum which the tool and work will stand without injury. If, now, the piece of work is removed and one 6 inches in diameter is substituted, unless the r. p. m. be changed, the cutting speed for the tool will be doubled with destructive results. It is, therefore, desirable to be able to adjust the speed of the driving motor to one-half of the original r. p. m. in order that the cutting speed shall be the same as before. This requirement has brought about a great variety of adjustable speed motors.

The speed of a direct current motor under a given load depends upon:

- A. The e. m. f. applied to the armature.
- B. The strength of the field.
- C. The number of turns in series on the armature.

One or more of these methods, either separately or in combination, are always employed for the control of variable speed motors.

There are a number of methods of varying the e. m. f. applied to the armature of a motor.

The oldest and most generally used consists in the insertion of a rheostat in series with the armature, Fig. 1. This allows the potential to be varied at the brushes while the field strength may be held constant. This rheostat is more than a starting box. A starting box contains a wire which is designed to carry the current for a few moments only while the motor is accelerating. Should the lever be held on an intermediate point the box would soon burn up. The speed control box, R, is much larger and better ventilated, for it must be constructed so as to carry continuously the maximum current which the armature may require. This box may be used, however, in place of a starting box, in which case it should be provided with a no-voltage release magnet and provision must be made for insuring the effective operation of this release on any point of the box.

If the load upon the motor is such as to require a constant current in the armature, then, with a field of fixed strength, the torque developed will be constant under all variations in speed. The rheostat may now be employed to lower the impressed e. m. f. to any desired degree. Under these conditions with a constant torque, the output will vary

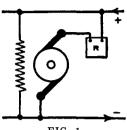


FIG. 1

directly with the speed and the speed will vary directly with the e.m. f. applied. Thus, if a 100 volt, 10 horse-power motor, with a given armature current, has the pressure lowered to 10 volts at the brushes and is thereby caused to rotate 100 r. p. m., it will develop say, one horse power. If the resistance in the rheostat is reduced and the e. m. f. is raised on the brushes to 30, 60, 80 and finally 100 volts, the speed will rise to 300, 600, 800 and 1,000 r. p. m. and the horse power developed will go up in the same ratio to 3, 6, 8, and 10 horse power.

With a constant armature current and a constant field strength the losses in a shunt motor are practically independent of its speed.

With a rheostat in the armature circuit any number of different speeds may be obtained. The actual number will be limited only by the number of points on the rheostat. It is therefore a most flexible method of control. It is also a very simple arrangement to apply and is not expensive in first cost. Here, however, its advantages end, and from the standpoint of efficiency it is very poor.

Consider the case of a shunt motor requiring 40 amperes at 220 volts. If it is desired to reduce the speed one-half, it will be necessary to reduce the voltage from 220 to 110. A rheostat, therefore, may be inserted in series with the armature to absorb 110 volts. The resistance required will be

$$\frac{E}{I} = R = \frac{110}{40} = 2.75 \text{ ohms, in rheostat.}$$

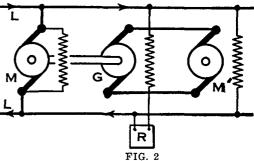
The wire in the rheostat must be of sufficient size to carry 40 amperes, without excessive heating, and sufficient radiation must be provided to dissipate the heat generated.

If, while the motor was operating under these conditions at one-half speed, the load thereon was reduced so as to call for but 10 amperes instead of 40, the voltage reaching the motor would immediately alter. A current of 40 amperes, passing through 2.75 ohms, will effect a drop in potential of 110 volts, but a current of 10 amperes in passing through 2.75 ohms will cause only 27.5 volts drop. Subtracting this from the 220 volts of the line leaves 192.5 volts which will reach the motor. The result is that the speed of the motor will rise about 75%. Thus, when

a rheostat is in series with the armature, the voltage lost in the rheostat changes with every change in load. This varying voltage subtracted from the line leaves a varying voltage applied to the motor. A shunt motor is only constant in speed so long as it is supplied with a constant potential. With the widely varying potential caused by the varying loads, a widely varying speed results. It will, therefore, be seen that this method of speed control robs a shunt motor of its most valuable quality, namely, constancy in speed under variations in load, because it deprives the motor of a constant voltage.

This arrangement is exceedingly uneconomical at low speeds. While the efficiency is high at high speeds, it falls in direct proportion to the reduction in speed and at very low speeds the losses are prohibitive. This is based on the assumption that the armature current is constant under variations in speed and a reduction in speed does not result in reducing the power drawn from the line. Therefore to reduce the speed 30%, by reducing the applied voltage 30%, the horse power is reduced from 10 to 7, and the 3 horse power of which the motor is deprived is simply transferred to the rheostat where it is converted into heat and wasted. If the applied e. m. f. is reduced 70%, the speed of the motor, and therefore the horse power developed, will be reduced 70%, or to 3 horse power. As 10 horse power is drawn from the line and only 3 utilized, 7 must be wasted in the rheostat. Speed reduction by this method is thus accomplished by taking the power out of the motor and wasting it in the rheostat, without reducing the amount drawn from the line.

The second method of speed control, by varying the e. m. f. applied to the armature, is the H. Ward Leonard system, pictured in Fig. 2. Here, the adjustable speed motor, M', has its field supplied from an independent source via the mains L-L. The current for the armature is derived from a motor-generator set, M-G, commonly called the "power converter." This is a direct-connected set the motor, shunt wound, being directly connected to the mains, L-L, the set being kept in operation all the time. The field of the motor, M, is of constant strength and therefore the set operates at a constant speed. The generator, G, is separately excited from the mains, L-L, while the armature of this generator and the armature of the motor, M', are connected on a local circuit electrically, independent of everything else. Assuming that the rheostat, R, will open the circuit on the field of the generator, this machine will produce no voltage. The motor, M', therefore, does not start. If the rheostat is now set so as to insert approximately 20 times the field resistance in series therewith, across the line, the generator G may develop say 10 volts. Being limited only by the ohmic resistance of the circuit, this voltage is able to establish in the local circuit (which includes the armature of the motor, M') a current of say 10 amperes. As this armature stands in a



fully excited field it will develop sufficient torque to start. It will not rise very high in speed, however, because its counter e. m. f. will soon approach the 10 volts applied. To produce this power the motor M will take from the line 1 ampere at 100 volts, which, neglecting losses, is transformed at G into 10 amperes and 10 volts. The watts are the same in the two cases. The 10 amperes in M' will develop 10 times the torque that could be obtained if the 1 ampere in M were directly applied thereto. Had the system illustrated in Fig. 1 been used it would have been necessary to draw from the line through the rheostat R, 10 amperes instead of 1, and the pressure would have had to be reduced 90 volts through rheostatic loss. In the Leonard system the motor-generator transforms the high voltage and small current into a low voltage and large current, with corresponding increase in torque and without any rheostatic loss in the armature circuit. Notwithstanding the loss in the rheostat in the field circuit of the generator and the transformation losses, there is a great saving effected in the Leonard system over that where a rheostat is employed in the armature circuit.

To raise the speed of M' it is only necessary to raise the strength of the field of G by cutting resistance out of R. This may be raised in steps to 20, 30, 40 and eventually to 100 volts. The speed of M' will rise in direct proportion, and the input to the motor M is always in exact proportion to the actual power required.

This arrangement is, in effect, the equivalent of a variable gear ratio between M and M' with as many separate ratios as there are points in the rheostat R. This is illustrated in Fig. 3. Here let the input of 1 ampere at 100 volts at M be illustrated as a gear wheel, A, driving a gear wheel, B, which corresponds to the motor, M', but which has ten times as many teeth as A. The speed of B will obviously be 1/10 that of A, but the turning moment or torque will be 10 times as great, which would be expected with 10 amperes. Next, suppose the rheostat R is partly cut out so as to raise the pressure of G to 50 volts. The reaction of this load on the motor M will cause it to demand from the line 5 amperes at 100 volts. This added power will make the generator supply the motor, M', with the same 10 amperes but under the increased pressure,

which will now be 50 volts. This, in effect, is equivalent to shifting gears from low to intermediate on an automobile, and is equivalent to changing the gear wheel A for one, C, which has five times as many teeth in it. The speed of D will now be one-half the speed of C, but the torque of D will be twice the torque of C. If R is still further reduced until the strength of the generator G reaches full value, it may be assumed that G will generate 100 volts. The reaction on M will now cause it to take 10 amperes at 100 volts and will in turn cause G to deliver to M' 10 amperes at 100 volts. This is equivalent to shifting on an automobile from intermediate to high and in effect changes the gear wheel, C, to the gear wheel, E, which contains the same number of teeth as F. The Leonard system then affords an hypothetical gearing between M and M' with a large number of ratios and the shifting from one ratio to another, can be made without any clutch or clashing of gears, but as

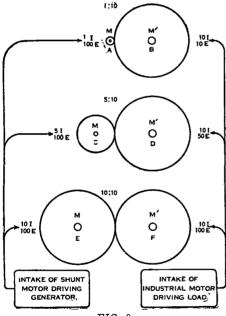


FIG. 3

smoothly as a rheostat can be turned from one point to another.

It will be obvious that this system does not deprive the shunt motor of its constant speed qualities, under variations in load, for the voltage which G supplies M' is not altered by the current which M' demands, but is practically fixed by the field excitation of the generator, from the line.

The objection which may be offered to this system is its high first cost, as it requires an equipment of three machines, all of approximately the same kilowatt rating, to do the work which would be accomplished by the one machine shown in Fig. 1. For some applications, the interest on the high first cost, however, is largely if not wholly

offset by the economy in operation experienced at low speeds, as the large rheostatic loss in the first scheme is entirely eliminated.

A special application of the Leonard system is found in a coal hoist, pictured in Fig. 4. Where coal is placed in storage, it is customary to have a bucket, having a capacity of a ton or more, hoisted by a cable, wound on a drum, and operated by a motor or engine. When the bucket is emptied and released, the weight of the descending bucket, which

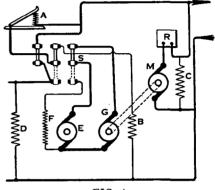


FIG. 4

is considerable, develops a large amount of energy. This energy is usually dissipated from a band brake, on the end of the hoist ing drum. But it is not easy to continuously dissipate the required energy from an ordinary brake, and the result is that the brake may grab and the band burn. The Leonard system overcomes this difficulty and gives a very flexible control. One arrangement consists of a motor generator set, M-G, Fig. 4, where R is a starting rheostat, to start the set, and S, a three-pole double-throw knife switch to control the direction of motion of the bucket, and A is a foot operated rheostat to control the strength of the generator's field, B. The field, C, of the motor, M, and the field, D, of the hoist motor are connected directly across the source of supply. To raise the bucket, the switch S is thrown into the position shown by the solid lines in the Upon depressing A, resistance is gradually cut out of the field, B, which causes G to produce a rising voltage. This voltage is applied to the armature E, of the hoist motor. The speed at which the bucket is raised is wholly controlled by the pressure of the foot on A. The greater the pressure the higher the speed. When the bucket reaches the top of its travel, a reduction of pressure on A will lower the voltage of G, until the current delivered to E is just sufficient to produce a static torque which will hold the bucket stationary. As soon as the bucket is tripped, the switch S is thrown into the reverse position, shown by the broken lines in the figure. This cuts the rheostat, A, out of the field of the generator and into the field, D, of the hoist motor. The motor generator set now runs free during the descent

of the bucket. A well ventilated rheostat F, having a resistance of about 1 ohm, is connected across the armature of the hoist motor, E, by the switch S. This armature, driven by the descending bucket, now becomes a generator, the output of which is governed by the excitation of D under the control of the field rheostat A. The reaction of this current in the armature on the field structure dynamically retards the speed of the descending bucket, which can be governed at will. The greater the pressure on A, the more the braking effect is applied, for this strengthens D and causes E to produce more current in the 1 ohm rheostat F. The heat can be radiated far more uniformly from a wellventilated rheostat, F, than from a brake band. The system is smooth, rapid and efficient in its operation.

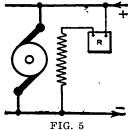
The second general scheme for adjusting the speed of a direct-current motor is by varying the field strength. While the speed of a motor varies directly with the potential applied to the brushes, it varies inversely with the strength of the field flux across the armature.

While the output of a motor with a constant field strength varies directly with the voltage applied to the armature, provided the armature current is constant, the output of a motor with field control is constant at all speeds provided the armature current is constant. This constancy of output regardless of speed comes about in the following way:

When the field is weakened, more current flows in the armature coils. This increase in current in the armature is much greater in proportion than the decrease in the field strength. This is because a small per cent reduction in field strength brings about a large per cent increase in effective e. m. f., due to the low armature resistance. The actual torque developed then becomes greater and the armature rises in speed until a balance is obtained. If the current increased only to the extent that the field decreased, the product of armature current and field strength would remain constant, and there would be no gain in torque and therefore no increase in speed when the field strength was lowered. Therefore the unexpected condition prevails, in that a shunt motor runs faster with a weak field than with a strong field. Nevertheless, if the armature current is constant, the output of a shunt motor with field control is constant at all speeds. demonstrate this fact, consider the following example: If the field flux is reduced onehalf, the counter e. m. f. falls one-half. The armature will then receive several times as much current as before. If the load permits, the armature will rise in speed to double its original value, when it will again develop its original counter e. m. f. This will reduce the armature current to the same value as at first. As the field is reduced onehalf while the armature current is the same as at first, the torque, which is proportional to the product of the strength of the armature and the strength of the field, is reduced to one-half. As the speed has been doubled and the torque halved, the output is the same as at first.

Practically, with almost any kind of a load on a motor, the resistance of the load will increase when the speed at which it is driven rises, therefore the result of weakening the field is to cause the motor to take more current, which in turn causes it to accelerate in speed and to develop more power. It must be emphasized that the power of the motor is a constant quantity at various speeds only provided the armature current is constant.

If a non-commutating-pole motor has its speed varied, by the insertion of a rheostat in the field, as in Fig. 5, it will be found that the speed connot be increased more than about 25% before destructive sparking sets in, due to the large armature current reacting on the weakened field. The addition of commutating poles to motors made field con-



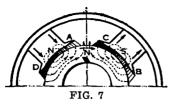
trol a practical success and permitted an increase in speed to about five times the lowest speed obtained with full field strength, without objectionable sparking. As in a generator, the commutating pole plays two distinct parts. First, it resists armature reaction, and thereby prevents field distortion. Second, it supplies a flux through the armature coil short circuited by the brush and effectually reverses the current therein.

Fig. 6 represents the normal flux distribution between the field pole faces and the armature in a machine running at full speed at no load and with full field strength. The flux is concentrated somewhat at the center of the poles and tapers off toward the pole tips. The distribution is uniform, however, on all pole tips.

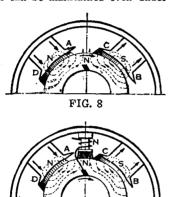
If the machine is subjected to a load, it slows down, absorbs more current in the armature circuit and armature reaction sets in. This condition is shown in Fig. 7. Here the armature actually succeeds in producing a cross flux. The effect of the armature's cross magneto-motive-force is to oppose and therefore weaken the flux at the pole tips



FIG. 6



A and B and to strengthen it at the pole tips C and D. This disturbs the uniform distribution of the field flux across the pole face as shown. In a non-commutating pole machine the flux under the tips A and B is relied upon for reversing the current in the coil short circuited by the brush. By designing the machine with a field which is sufficiently strong, this commutating fringe of flux can be maintained even under heavy

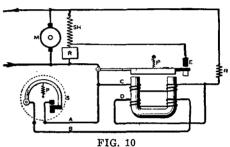


load. If, now, it is attempted to raise the speed of this motor by weakening the field, the conditions shown in Fig. 8 will result. The flux under the pole tips A and B, already weakened through armature reaction, now disappears entirely and no fringe is available as an aid to commutation. The result is the motor sparks at the brushes.

FIG. 9

Fig. 9 shows how this is overcome by the aid of the commutating pole. By inserting between the main poles, another pole, with a magnetizing coil arranged to produce a magneto-motive-force diametrically opposed to the cross magneto-motive-force of the armature, the effect of armature re-action in this region may be counteracted. In addition thereto this coil produces an actual flux in the proper direction through the short-circuited armature coil and insures the reversal of the current therein entirely independent of the main field flux from the tips A-B. The main field flux may now be weakened to a very considerable degree without affecting commutation, because the commutating pole winding, being in series with the armature, produces a magneto-motiveforce which counter-balances armature reaction in the interpolar region at all loads and in addition produces a flux through the short circuited coil in the armature in proportion to the armature current, and therefore insures the reversal of current in said short circuited coil.

When it is desired to have a motor operate at a closer approximation to constant speed under variations in load than can be obtained by the design of a shunt motor, an automatic regulator may be attached which will improve the speed characteristics. The scheme for this regulator is pictured in Fig. 10. A centrifugal switch, S, is carried on the end of the shaft, the contacts being normally held open by the spring, P. Slip rings and brushes are provided to connect these contacts through wires A and B to the external



circuit. A differentially wound relay has two windings, C, and D, opposed to each other magnetically, which are connected through a small adjustable resistance, R, across the line. The rheostat R is in series with the shunt field SH, of the motor, whose speed is to be regulated. The armature of the motor M is across the line. When the speed is low the spring P holds the contacts of the centrifugal switch open. Winding D of the relay is therefore open. Winding C being across the line attracts the armature and the contacts E are held open. Rheostat R is therefore in series with the shunt field. As the field is weakened the armature accelerates. When it reaches the limit for which the regulator is adjusted, the centrifugal force closes the contacts at S against the tension of the spring P. Winding D is thus energized. This makes the relay differential and the armature is released. Under the tension of the spring F, the contact E closes, which short-circuits the field rheostat R. This strengthens the field of the motor and causes its speed to drop. Should the speed lower too much the contacts in S open and the rheostat R is automatically reinserted in the line. A very fine adjustment of the centrifugally operated switch insures that the motor shall be held at a close

approximation to constant speed under con-

siderable changes in load.

The workers who strike in protest against their wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible.



DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD



UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1924 Decision No. 2483

Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company

Question—Shall Charles McCloskey, who is classified and paid as an electrical helper, be classified and paid as a groundman?

Statement—Written and oral evidence presented in connection with this dispute shows that Mr. McCloskey is assigned to assist Harry Chambers, who is now classified as an electrician and whose principal duties are in connection with cable work, such as getting cables ready for use, scraping cables preparatory to making joints, cutting cables in order to detect trouble, incasing wires, installing and maintaining potheads, removing damaged cables and replacing them with new ones, changing the location of cables, and wiping joints.

It is shown that during the period of Federal control the question as to the proper rating of Mr. McCloskey was handled with the United States Railroad Administration, and that Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2 decided the controversy by stating that Mr. McCloskey while assisting cable splicer would be classified as a groundman. It is shown that the carrier applied this decision and allowed back pay to the employee for the time employed as cable splicer assistant. Subsequent to this time he was employed as an electrical helper at Hoboken roundhouse in connection with the maintenance of electric headlight equipment, and on August 15, 1921, he was assigned as a helper to Mr. Chambers at Hoboken terminal.

It is the contention of the employees that Mr. Chambers is recognized as a cable splicer in the electrical department at Hoboken, and that the carrier in classifying Mr. McCloskey as an electrical helper was acting in violation of the decision of Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2.

The employees further contend that the mechanic formerly employed at Hoboken

terminal whom Mr. Chambers succeeded was recognized, classified, and rated as a cable splicer, and that it was he whom Mr. McCloskey was assisting at the time Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2 rendered its decision.

The carrier contends that the work to which Mr. Chambers has been assigned during the period that Mr. McCloskey has been helping him has consisted principally of work on lead-sheathed electric-power cables which are located in underground ducts and manholes and terminate on poles where they connect to aerial lines; that his work has consisted to a large extent in replacing old potheads with new ones; that he has had occasion to pull out damaged cables and to replace them with new ones; and that he has had occasion to change the location of some cables.

The carrier further states that Mr. Chambers was hired by the management on May 24, 1921, as an electrician, and that although the principal part of the work which he has been doing since that date has been working on cables, he is not considered as a cable splicer in that a very small part of his work consists of the splicing of cables where it is necessary to wipe lead sleeves to the lead sheathing of the cables; that no work has ever been performed by either Mr. Chambers or Mr. McCloskey on telegraph, telephone, or signal cables; that the carrier does not consider that the duties of Mr. Chambers are such as are required of a cable splicer as the term is generally understood to apply in that occupation; and that Mr. Chambers does not work with linemen and his helper is not working with groundmen who assist linemen.

Decision—Based upon the language contained in rules 140, 141, and 142 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222 (II, R. L. B., 571), the Railroad Labor Board decides that the employee in question is performing the work of an electrical helper and does not come within the classification of groundman. The claim of the employees is therefore denied.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

(Signed) BEN W. HOOPER, Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,

Secretary.

Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor.—Daniel Webster.

The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people.—Daniel Webster.

GRAFT IN THE MIDDLE AGES

By Professor Lloyd M. Crosgrave, Formerly Professor of Economics, Indiana University Lecturer, Workers' Study Classes

The large factory and capitalism have brought with them many evils.

Indeed, we are often tempted to think that our ancestors who lived five hundred years ago and who knew nothing of modern industrialism were far better off than we are. They are sometimes thought of as living an almost ideal life.

We must not picture them as being altogether happy however. Indeed, as stated last time, the question of whether industrial matters in the Twentieth Century are better or worse than they were in more simple days of the past is one upon which much may be said on both sides. We hardly know whether the condition of the industrial worker was better or worse in the Middle Ages than it is today. In some ways he was better off. On the other hand, his hours of work were long, his income was small, his ignorance was profound, his pleasures were few, and his freedom was greatly restricted by custom and gild regulations.

Graft was also known in those days. To illustrate this, the following interesting sermon that by chance has come down to us from about the year 1320 is quoted. It was preached in Germany by Berthold von Regensburg:

"You that make cloth or clothing or shoes or hats or that deal in furs. You know you are necessary to society and on that account you should do your work truly. Yet in how many cases do you stretch the cloth to make it seem longer than it really is! In how many cases do you mix hair with the wool and claim that it is pure woolen cloth! How often do you sell old furs for new! Nowadays it is even hard to buy a good hat—one that will shed rain! I do not pretend to know all your devices but you know of them and so does the Devil.

"You men that make things out of iron! Surely you ought to be honest, yet how often you are dishonest! How many of you will shoe a horse with a shoe that is naught so that the beast will go perchance scarce a mile when the shoe is already broken and the horse will go lame! How often you hurry through with your work, so that it is imperfectly done! If you are a journeyman, how often do you loaf when you should be working for your master!

"So it is with you that carry on trade. We have to have traders to bring the things of other lands and to sell our surplus products for us. You should trust God to provide you a living at the same time as you are honest. Yet you swear by God and all His saints that your goods are far better than they are. You say, 'I have been already offered far more for these goods' and that is a lie. When you buy from the country folk at the fairs, you employ all sorts of devices to get their goods from them at far less than they are worth. When you sell, you blaspheme the name of God in asserting that your goods are worth the very high prices you charge for them.

"So it is with you that keep taverns. You ought to be honest, for people's health and even their lives depend upon you. Nevertheless, you sell measly rotten flesh that you have kept so long it is corrupt. On this account you may be guilty in reality of one man's death or even of ten. You often make bread out of rotten wheat or mix it with other things than pure flour. You also sell mouldy beer or corrupt wine or mix water with the wine.

"So it is with the doctors. He who is no good master of that art, let him in nowise undertake it, or folks' blood will be upon his head. Take heed, thou doctor, and keep thyself from this as thou lovest the kingdom of heaven. We have murderers enough without thee to slay honest folk. See that thou understandest thy business before you undertake it!

"These are indeed dishonest times and the need for common decency in this respect is a very great one."

Such was the opinion of the minister six hundred years ago.

Conditions today are very bad and our only hope lies in trying to improve them. Yet it is well to avoid the false idea that previous ages were free from the troubles that confront us. Every age has its problems and its difficulties and for the sake of future generations they should be eliminated as rapidly as possible. The present age is both better and worse than any that went before.

In our next article we shall outline the chief events in the transition from the middle ages to modern times.

NEW USE FOR CONCRETE

An interesting use of concrete is making hollow poles for electric transmission lines. The process of casting makes use of centrifugal force. The horizontal mould, after receiving the steel skeleton of the pole and the right amount of concrete mixture, is rapidly revolved. The motion drives the concrete against the side of the mould, where

it forms a deposit two inches thick, which serves as a shell for the steel rods inside. A pole so made is elastic. One that was sixty-four feet long was subjected to a pull of seventy-three hundred pounds. It bent seven feet from the perpendicular, and swung back without injury.



EDITORIAL



The Way of All Tyrants

That castor oil imprezario, Mussolini, is in trouble; and what is more significant, the high-American supporters of the Italian union-smasher, and cooperative-wrecker

are as much in trouble as he. Indeed, we do not know what high officials of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are going to do if the

fascisti government falls—as it seems certain to do.

It is common knowledge that many American Big Business men have claimed the bloody-handed dictator of Italy as their own. They have taken him close to their hearts. They have filled the press with extravagant claims for Mussolini's significance. Mussolini, they assert, is proof positive that Europe is turning against the New Freedom—the new freedom founded on the right of every man to control his own labor. Mussolini is proof that people are sick of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This, the chamber of commerce mouthpieces have peddled about in high glee.

Now all Europe, as well as all Italy, is clamoring for Mussolini's expulsion. The treacherous death of Matteotti—a labor official—murdered in cold blood, by the fascisti bands, with the knowledge of Mussolini, has brought international conferences to Geneva with de-

mands that the "brigands of Rome" be rooted out.

Whether Mussolini goes today or tomorrow—he will go. He will go the way of all tyrants. Mussolini is a sign. He is a sign of reaction's dying gasp.

Bottled "I was thirty years old, and had taken every step in the Up American educational course—from kindergarten to college, and from college to a university professorship—before I ever knew that there was a great submerged movement in America of cooperation and mutual helpfulness—namely the labor movement."

This is the statement made to us recently by a college professor who a few years ago separated himself from the educational system to join that company of daring humans who would rather be privates in the ranks of a democratic army than a whining hypocritical hanger-on at the headquarters of the general staff.

And how does it come about, in the general scheme of things that an American boy, nurtured in traditions of Jefferson and Lincoln, can enter school at six years of age, travel through grade and high school, enter college and university and yet be kept in a straight-jacket and bottled up completely from the realities of the great industrial struggle, and totally innocent of labor's aims and aspirations, as this man declares he was.

It's all largely because the selection of teachers is made by a determined, set-minded and property loving group of trustees, drawn from bank directorates, insurance companies, and industrial corporations.

Let any teacher show initiative; let him voice the point of view of labor, no, let him merely be outspoken in urging liberal ideals, or freedom of speech, and he is at once marked out for dismissal—not with public clamor and advertisement, but quietly, secretly, on one

pretext or another, he is got rid of, passed along and out, or tipped off, and silenced. It just isn't good form, to talk about such an im-

portant thing as industrial democracy. That isn't "refined."

So it is that we have existing side by side in American life two traditions, the one, highly individualistic and competitive, the other collectivistic and cooperative. The one plutocratic and destructive, the other democratic and creative.

You don't have to look far to see the evil effect of the highly individualistic and competitive philosophy holding sway in our American universities. Harry Daugherty, Fall, Denby, all university men, if we may judge by their practises, believe that their individual good is of higher consideration than the good of the whole. They do not seem to feel that governments are supposed to exist for the greatest good of the greatest number. Rather they prefer to consider the good of the Sinclair Oil Corporation above the good of one hundred millions

of American people.

And while these honorable gentlemen are now fortunately discredited, there are scores of others of the same breed, respectable and respected, ready to take their places. They are just as hot in the support of the destructive, individualistic plutocratic point of view as these three honorable college gentlemen are. Thousands of them now occupy our executive positions, edit "our" newspapers and fill the pulpit. And the universities are grinding out hundreds and hundreds of young Daughertys, Falls, and Denbys every day, to later step into their shoes. They are being taught daily to believe in plutocracy's lying creed that the good of the whole is not so important as the good of a friendly clique of plunderers of public wealth.

But happily there is a way out. The State universities can be captured in those States where progressive political groups are operating, and the rule of greed and might ended; and in time, real democracy and democratic ideals of free investigation and free speech

CAN be restored.

The encouraging thing is that through their union papers and magazines, through their labor schools, the workers are gradually breaking through the pall of lies, and our great movement of common helpfulness keeps going steadily forward in its crusade against treasonous individualism, and destructive social lies.

Treason Against
The Brotherhood

A rum-soaked bully or a brainless idiot is not expected to support our laws and working agreements. To expect him to be honest and keep his word, is like expecting a war-mad butcher to support peace and harmony. He knows no such thing as honor. He is a stranger to reason and responsibility. He knows not why nor how. It is always "to hell with the job. Let's make it or wreck it."

But there is absolutely no excuse for men who are not brainless or filled with dope deliberately to go out on strike in direct violation of an agreement. Such action is no less than treason against this organization—no matter how many cheap arguments are advanced. It is a curve and discrete to the Electrical Washer.

It is a curse and disgrace to the Electrical Worker.

His gang strikes, his illegal, runaway strikes, have done more to wreck his local unions and prevent organization than any other one thing. Particularly have the linemen been hit, and hit hard, in this way. It explains to some extent just why so few light and power properties are organized today.

We have seen local after local wrecked; we have seen job after job lost, agreement after agreement destroyed, and numerous companies and properties completely lost to all organization, simply be-

cause of a gang strike or an unauthorized or illegal strike.

The latest such strike to occur was on the properties of the Illinois Light and Power Corporation, Southern Division, where a blanket agreement exists—strictly union shop—covering five of our local unions in this territory. The agreement was adopted by practically a unanimous vote of the five locals. It provides that under no circumstances shall there be any strikes, walk-outs or lock-outs of any kind, until such time as the joint machinery set up by the company and the locals has acted to adjust any grievance or complaint.

But all this meant nothing to the blue-card apostles and brainy "boys from the coast," and a few local double-quick actionists. A groundman was fired for sleeping on the job. The agreement was forgotten; the local's business agent and officers were ignored, and the International condemned. A strike occurred. The strikers and their "tough" leaders marched in force to the regular meeting of Local No. 309, East St. Louis. Booze and guns played their parts. The more timid members left the meeting. The local officers were over-ridden, and the "I'll show you" brothers carried the day.

To save the organization and keep the company's properties organized, the International was compelled to step in. Complete charge was taken of the local's affairs; all meetings were suspended; those responsible for the affair were expelled. All others involved were assessed; and the places of the contract breakers promptly filled

with new men.

"Drastic action," you may say. Perhaps so. But the International officers of this organization have instructions in the form of a constitution to follow and duties to carry out and are determined that the brotherhood shall not be discredited and weakened by contract-violators, irresponsible bullies, and idiots who have no sense of honor and who are in nine cases out of ten detectives or company stools.

If this organization and its locals are to be preserved and get anywhere, a stop, once and for all, must be put to these self-destroy-

ing, unauthorized and outlaw strikes.

Inflating the Worker's Loaf Worker's Loaf policy of closing down factories when the store-houses get too full, with attendant periods of unemployment, misery and suffering. But the absurd lengths to which the present management of American industry carries this policy of limitation of production for profit, was never better illustrated than by what has happened in the big wheat areas of the Northwest.

Up in the Dakotas and Minnesota where the farmers have been walking off their farms in rags and disgust, the wheat acreage has been reduced this year to the lowest amount since 1872. Federal authorities estimate that the wheat acreage is 12 per cent less than a year ago, and only 32,000 acres more than it was 52 years ago.

In other words when the population of the United States was 25,000,000, the wheat acreage was practically the same as it now is, when the population is 110,000,000. On the day this announcement was made in Washington, Armour & Company (big grain dealers as well as packers) predicted a return of prosperity in the Northwest due to a world and domestic wheat shortage.

At the same time, the price of wheat began to advance in the exchanges from 1 to 9 cents a bushel. Did the farmer reap the benefit of this announcement or do the grain gamblers? Will the farmer be better off next year, or will Armours and the other grain dealers? Will the consumer of bread be benefited by this limitation of wheat acreage over which the Armours are so jubilant? Will bread go

Not long ago Senator La Follette was authority for the statement that there was a nation-wide bread combine, profiteering on this basic foodstuff. Will this combine weep over the shortage in acreage? We think not.

The result is quite likely to be a smaller loaf and a bigger price to the working-man, as usual.

Are We To Again Have A Dept. of Justice?

It was with no small satisfaction that we recorded some months ago the fact that not only had Daugherty gone from the Department of Justice, but that William J. Burns had also gone from the

Department, and that the Bureau of Investigation, which had become a menace—not so much to the Government of the United States as to the party whose administration was in power-is being reorganized under the personal charge of the Attorney General.

The new Attorney General, Harlan F. Stone, was quoted by one of the News Service as saying, regarding the activities of the Depart-

ment-

"There is always the possibility that a secret police system may become a menace to free government and free institutions because it carries with it the possibility of abuses of power which are not always quickly apprehended or understood. The enormous expansion of Federal legislation, both civil and criminal, in recent years, however, has made a bureau of investigation a necessary instrument of law enforcement. But it is important that its activities be strictly limited to the performance of those functions for which it was created and that its agents themselves be not above the law or beyond its reach.

"The bureau of investigation is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals. It is concerned only with their conduct and then only with such conduct as is forbidden by the laws of the United States. When a police system passes beyond these limits, it is dangerous to the proper administration of justice and to human liberty, which it should be our first concern to cherish. Within them, it should rightly be a terror to the wrongdoer."

This is indeed welcome news for all liberty-loving American citizens. Nothing will more quickly break down respect for law than that the legal officers of the country, and those charged with enforcing the law, themselves show disregard for the law and the Constitution.

If the wonderful democracy which is being worked out, and which for now nearly a century and a half has so successfully worked in these United States, ever breaks down, it is more probable that its downfall will, by future historians, be attributed to violation of law than to any other cause.

In a democracy, the laws are made by the majority, acting through their legally chosen representatives. Laying aside the ignoring of these laws by the courts, and by judicial decisions and actions, which is another chapter of this very important question, we may say that it is the duty of good citizens to abide by the laws thus made.

The refusal of a minority, however strong, and whether that strength consists of numbers, of a high degree of organization, or, of great financial power, to observe the laws of the land, is a distinct

menace to the development and outworking of democracy.

There must be differing classes of laws, varying in their importance or sacredness. Constitutional guarantees are the primal and most vital of all laws. Under the leadership of Mr. Daugherty, and with the aid of Mr. Burns—and preceding them, under the leadership of Mr. Palmer, we had the sad spectacle of the Department of Justice itself flagrantly violating the constitutional guarantees of life and liberty, of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly in many cases. The secret spy system which was beginning to be built up, if it had not taken as its model the spy system of the Russian Czar, was certainly being built along the same lines.

It is therefore with great pleasure that we record the sentiments and attitude of the new Attorney General. He is a lawyer and not a politician. He will be upheld by all good citizens, in his firm and impartial enforcement of the law. He will be applauded by all good citizens if he throws out on to the junk heap the elaborate spy system machinery with which Mr. Daughterty and Mr. Burns had cluttered up the most important department of the Government—The Depart-

ment of Justice.

Brookwood
Labor Institute, located at Katonah,
Labor Institute
N. Y., forty-one miles from New York City, is a beginning of what may in the future, become a valuable and an essential service by and for Organized Labor.

The Secretary of your Brotherhood was invited to address the Brookwood Labor Institute at one of the meetings of the summer section, especially attended by the National Women's Trade Union

League of America.

Your Secretary was asked to speak at the evening session, June, 24, on the general topic—"Cooperation, Labor Banking and other Union Business Ventures"—the first subject being Labor Banking; the second, Cooperation, and the third, Insurance.

On account of press of work at the office, your Secretary was not able to go, however, we were fortunate in being represented by Mr. Chas. F. Nesbit, our Actuary and Insurance Counselor. Mr. Nesbit has spent all his life in the insurance business, and was Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia, and the first Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance in the War Risk Bureau.

Mr. Nesbit discussed before the Institute the general problem of cooperative life insurance by labor organizations, and in particular explained the plan and operations of the Electrical Workers' Benefit

Association.

Brookwood stands for a new and better order. It proposes to look toward the time when social values, rather than pecuniary values, shall control. We quote from its own prospectus some words which are well worth our considering:

"It seeks the truth, free from dogma and doctrinaire teaching. It believes that the labor and farmer movements constitute the most vital concrete force working for human freedom and that by exerting a wise social control they can bring in a

new era of justice and human brotherhood.

"Men and women who desire to be effective and useful in the labor and farmer movements, whether as rank and file members or as officials, need in the first place a point of view, a method of approach to their problems—respect for facts, willingness to face facts, ability to dig out relevant facts, and to solve problems and make generalizations on the basis of facts. In the second place, they need the means for progressively shaping a policy, with regard to the main issues confronting the organized workers at the present time. Thirdly, they need a certain amount of training in the technique of labor union administration and of

activities such as speaking, writing, organizing, teaching, in which they may be called upon to engage. Brookwood seeks to provide an education along these lines. It is, then, a school to educate workers to work in the workers' movements. It frankly aims NOT to educate workers out of their class."

This statement of purposes and of needs coincides with an idea

frequently expressed in this Journal.

We believe that the future holds great opportunities of public service, both in the organizations of labor and in the political field,

for men who equip themselves for this service.

Organized Labor must more and more provide the means of educating its own members. Local union meetings are in themselves a great education. The conventions of the Brotherhoods are unexcelled in their training of men in parliamentary practices and in parliamentary law.

There are thousands and thousands of bright young minds in the labor movement who have been denied proper educational advantages. A part of the work of the future is to assist these men and women in completing their own education.

It must ever be remembered that many of the greatest leaders of thought in the world have not had the advantages of institutional or college education. They have been educated men and women, but they have had to dig their education bit by bit, as they progressed

through life.

The possibilities of educational assistance by and within the organized labor movement is a vast, and as yet, almost untouched field. It was therefore with great pleasure that we responded to the call from the Brookwood Institute, to contribute what we might in the way of theory and of fact, regarding the important problem of business cooperation among Organized Labor.

The Slow-down in business has become so pronounced as to cause acute distress and large unemployment in a few places throughout the country.

A prominent merchant, talking the other day, stated that he thought the slow-down in business was to be accounted for by the decreased purchasing power of the farmers. The city wage earners, he felt, were today the great reliance of modern business, and that fortunately there had not been any great or considerable reduction in their purchasing power.

This statement seems to indicate an increasing intelligence among the business men of the country. Let us look at some of the facts in

our industrial world:

During the war, this country developed its industries and manufactures to the point that it could produce readily about twenty-five per cent more than the normal needs of our own country; that is, twenty-five per cent more than the country had been consuming before the war; but the war and the high prices paid to farmers for their products, and the higher wages paid to labor, had so enormously increased the purchasing power of the great mass of people and in turn the consumption of goods that until very recently industry has felt little slackening of speed.

The only chance that American industry shall be kept going profitably and fully is to be found in the increase rather than the decrease of the purchasing ability of the millions of farmers and

millions of wage earners in the United States.

Here is a market which has always consumed, and must always consume ninety to ninety-five per cent of everything produced in the country. What is the limit of this market—the home market of the United States? The limit is nothing more or less than the buying power of the people.

For the last ten years, at least, many able and thoughtful students—especially the bankers and business men—have predicted the collapse of the automobile industry. They have based their prediction of trouble in that industry on the figures of the enormously increased number of automobiles produced and sold. They have said that the saturation point was soon to be reached, but year by year the American public have bought increasing millions of automobiles. This industry has stimulated all other industries—steel, leather, paint, varnish—to say nothing of the millions spent for transportation with the railroads.

The business interests of this country are soon going to realize that prosperity is the result of high wages and of larger returns to the farmers; that, when the producers all become consumers, business and industry hum and progress is continuous.

It is only the shortsighted and ignorant business element who can see any future glow of promise in smaller wages for those producing in the industrial centers.

The country is beginning to realize that the disaster which befell the farmer has been felt all over the country in the past few months, in a distinct slow-down in business. The problem of the farmer is the problem of the wage earner. Organized Labor must cooperate with the organized agricultural producers as a matter of mutual betterment.

RAILROAD REPAIR POLICY

One of the chief sources of the recent growth in unemployment has been in the railroad shops. This is due to the usual policy of the railroads in laying off men in order to reduce expenses the moment traffic or gross income fall off, in order to make a better showing of monthly profits.

Representatives of the unions long ago pointed out that this is a short-sighted policy even from the point of view of management. If repair work is delayed during a period of temporary light traffic, it will accumulate and cause a shortage of equipment when traffic is heavy again. The intermittent operation of the shops causes heavy waste and expense in idle plant, in large labor turnover, and in numerous other ways.

Of course, the policy is even more injurious to the shopmen on account of the irregularity and insecurity of employment which it involves.

This matter is one which has been brought to the attention of the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Federated Shopcrafts under the new co-operative plan. As a result the railroad is attempting to adopt a more regular policy of equipment repair, even at a temporary sacrifice of profits. Of course, it hopes to regain this loss in the long run. Meanwhile the men gain by more steady employment.

A comparison of the Baltimore and Ohio with the Union Pacific—a "hard-boiled"

road—will make the matter clear. Total operating revenues of the Baltimore and Ohio were in January and February of this year about \$2,300,000 less than the same months of last year, due to a falling off of traffic. Yet the road spent on maintenance of equipment about \$250,000 more in the first two months of this year than last. Much the same is true of maintenance of way. As a result the net operating income was about \$2,700,000 less for these months in 1924 than in 1923. The same policy was continued through March.

The Union Pacific, on the other hand, though its total operating income fell off a little, reduced its appropriations for maintenance of equipment over \$500,000 for these two months, thus increasing its net operating income over \$300,000.

According to the conventional hard-shell railroad director, the Union Pacific followed the right policy. Yet the B. & O. is keeping its force and its shops employed, and is thus prepared to do much more economically the work that is bound to come later in the year. Furthermore, it is building up a reserve of repaired locomotives and equipment to handle the heavy traffic when it comes. The workers benefit by the policy now. The road should also benefit by it when the returns for the year are in. This is one more result of the co-operative agreement.

-LABOR BUREAU NEWS LETTER.

IN MEMORIAM MEN

Bro. James G. Corkran, L. U. No. 28

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., have suffered the loss of a loyal and faithful brother, James G. Corkran, whom the Almighty took from our midst on June 13, 1924; and
Whereas the absence of his companionship and kindly nature will be keenly felt by all of

us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for two minutes, as a tribute to his memory; and be it

further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, also published in our monthly journal, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

J. W. BURKE, T. J. MacDERMOTT, F. W. FREIMUTH,

Committee.

Bro. William E. Streepy, L. U. No. 36

Whereas there occurred the sudden death by accident of our esteemed brother, William E. Streepy, employed by the City of Sacramento, whom the Almighty God has seen fit to call to the Great Beyond, from whence there is no return; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Streepy, Mrs. Streepy has lost a faithful companion, and the I. B. E. W., and especially Local Union

and the I. B. E. W., and especially Local Union No. 36, a loyal member and a true union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 36, I. B. E. W., extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Streepy and other relatives, in this their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition to life eternal; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, in due respect to the memory of our brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved widow, and a copy mailed to our official journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local union.

of our local union.

P. H. GREENHOUSE,

Press Secretary.

Bro. Harry E. Harris, L. U. No. 84

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved brother, Harry E. Harris, who was killed while performing his duty; and although a member of Local No. 84 for less than a year he had many friends that will miss him; and Whereas Local No. 84 has lost a true and level brothers; the refere he it.

Whereas Local No. 84 has lost a true and loyal brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

P. W. HENDRIX, J. L. CARVER, F. I. SEWELL,

Committee.

Bro. Alvin Fessler, L. U. No. 212

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 212, I. B. E. W., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our brother, Alvin Fessler, who departed from our midst in the prime of life, following an illness covering an extended period; and

Whereas Local Union No. 212 appreciates its

Whereas Local Union No. 212 appreciates its loss of a true and loyal member; be it Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his immediate relatives in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the International Office for publication, and a copy spread on our local minutes. a copy spread on our local minutes.

E. SIMONTON.

Bro. M. Harger, L. U. No. 230

Whereas we, as members of Local 230, of the I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed brother, Michael Harger, who received fatal injuries while performing his duties; therefore be it Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, hereby extend our deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to his mother, sister and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter he draped for a

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one published in the official journal and a copy be sent to the Labor Journal for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

F. SHAPLAND, Recording Secretary.

O. G. ("Pop") Wilson, L. U. No. 245

Whereas it has pleased our Almighty Father in His most infinite wisdom to take from our midst Bro. O. G. Wilson, who was electrocuted on Monday, June 23, 1924; and Whereas we know not who shall be the next, as God plucks the flowers of His own choice in

whereas Brother Wilson was a tried and true member of the I. B. E. W., and never found wanting in times of need to others; therefore be it

Resolved. That we drape our charter for a period of sixty days in respect to the deceased brother; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

sent to his family, a copy to the general office to be printed in the official journal and a copy spread on the minutes of the local.

W. E. BARGER, CHAS. L. NEEB, CHAS. R. BRIMLEY,

Committee.

Bro. James J. Dwyer, L. U. No. 259

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved Brother, James J. Dwyer, on the 19th day of May, 1924; and

Whereas Local Union No. 259 has lost a true brother and an untiring worker for our cause; therefore be it

Resolved. That the members of this local union extend their deepest sympathy to his wife and relatives; and be it further

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be

spread on our records and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

ROY W. CANNEY, Financial Secretary.

Bro. Louis J. McDonald, L. U. No. 354

Whereas it has been the will of our Almighty Maker to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Louis J. McDonald; and Whereas Local No. 354 has lost one of its

true and loyal members; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly affection, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his family in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and the official journal of our Brotherhood for publication, and spread on the records of the local organization.

GEO. J. HAGLUND, HARRY H. HALL, F. E. WEIDNER, Committee.

Bro. J. W. Fink, L. U. No. 367

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 367 of our great Brotherhood, do, in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at our loss, and extending to his widow and family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement; therefore be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions sent to his family and one to the Electrical Worker for publication.

D. B. TURNER.

B. TURNER. WILLIAM H. SOX. CHRISTIAN H. FOX.

Bro. Antonio Guilbault, L. U. No. 492

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty to call in a very sudden manner from among us our esteemed Bro. Antonio Guilbault;

Whereas the late brother, who was a very

Whereas the late brother, who was a very energetic member and an active worker in the interests of this local, being only a member of a short duration, and very young in years, is a real loss to us, therefore be it Resolved, That the members of this Local Union 492, I. B. E. W., hereby extend to the family of the deceased brother their heartfelt sympathy on this sad occasion; and be it further further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Worker; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of one month out of respect for the deceased member.

J. O. LAUVE, deceased member. Recording Secretary.

Bro. Albert Meader, L. U. No. 1002

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst our dear and beloved brother, Albert Meader; and

Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of such a kind and faithful brother;

therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement;

and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a
period of thirty days in due respect to his

memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to our official journal for publica-tion.

O. M. ANDERSON,
G. W. EDWARDS,

A. J. RANDOLPH Committee.

Bro. Frank C. Tucker, L. U. No. 1144

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 1144, Birmingham, Ala., deeply regret the sad accident that took from our midst Bro. Frank C. Tucker, who was a member of Local Union No. 1144 at the time of his untimely death; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized him as a true and loyal brother, unselfish and always ready to share the responsibilities of the Brotherhood; therefore be it Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 1144, of I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his wife and relatives in

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, one to the International Office for publication in our official journal and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local purion.

REFER REGORN union.

BERT BROWN, R. C. JOHNSON, W. L. WAGES, Committee.

NOTICES

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Jack Any one knowing the whereacouts of Jack Robinson, formerly a member of Local No. 931, of Lake Charles, La., and who was located in that city in 1919 will confer a much appreciated favor by communicating with Miss Barbara Long, his cousin, at General Delivery, Detroit, Mich. Miss Long has important information for him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Thomas Sillon will please communicate with Leon Irving, 118 Valentine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Any members contemplating going to work on the Illinois Power & Light Corporation's jobs are requested to stay away until further notice, as the above-mentioned corporation has not signed with the local union.

W. H. BURNS Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 34, Peoria, Ill.

I have been directed by this local union to notify you that we have placed Article 24, Section 9, of the Constitution put into effect immediately, and we also want it published in the Worker the Worker.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,
P. J. CERIO,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ex-Bro. Floyd M. Hey, Card No. 373171, is working at the Sinclair Refinery which has been placed on the unfair list. Please mention it in the Worker.

Fraternally yours,
A. J. KOEHNE,
Financial Secretary L. U. No. 417, Coffeyville, Kans,



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Do you know the people nowadays remind me a great deal of one of Cobb's stories in the comic section of one of our daily scandal sheets, wherein he tells this:

A big railroad man went to a famous specialist and after the examination, in his professional voice, the doctor said: "You will have to quit eating this, that, etc. You can't drink any intoxicating liquors and you will have to cut out those big black cigars," and incidentally mentioned about everything the fellow liked.

"And if I do all these things, doctor," the railroad man said, "what then?"

"Oh!" said the specialist, "I can assure you you will live at least ten years longer."

After a few moments of silence, the rail-

After a few moments of silence, the railroad man blustered forth, "What for?"

Well, that's it; we were a powerful sick nation and we had just got over (?) (excuse me, we thought we had) a great war. Of course there weren't many of us in the civil war, but the old soldiers are not all dead yet, and it was pretty easy to con-vince us from their talk of Coxey's armies and soup lines that hard times comes a-knockin' at your door after every great war, and we sort of took it to heart and thought how sick we were, for we had just a wee bit o' war one time with Spain, and we are not so young, some "of us," to have forgot all about 1907, when the boss handed you out a lot of cashier's checks on the local bank and the grocer would give you change with some more of a less denomination, and we wondered where all those greenbacks and yellow "boys" had gone so suddenly. Then it dawned on us that Wall Street had played that little scurvy trick on us, but not being suspicious we let them get away with it and voted like they wanted us to. Oh! we are the king dubs all right. We had a think-tank, but it was a sort of percolator; a lot got into it, but it all leaked out in time, and we all went to a specialist and said, "Oh, doctor, what shall we do?" Right then Wall Street put her hand on our pulse and with a professional air said, "This is awful." Every daily was kept busy writing out prescriptions and we were so sick we crowded the Old Party pharmacy getting the dope that would put us to sleep. When we came to they said, "Here is the one that will pull us out; it's our boy Warren. And waking from a dose like that, we looked around for familiar faces and mistook the real meaning for some one we had some-

thing to do with, but they said it righthe was their boy, and he didn't waste any time appointing their men, and we soon learned we had nothing to do with Our Boy and we were kept so busy fighting for about three years we were all out of breath and didn't have much time to talk about it, but now and then we had a breathing spell when they needed a Senator or Congressman reelected. We began to show them what we thought, but before that even it took a lot to keep that old think-tank from leaking, and do you know, I don't think we deserve a bit of credit at all for that old tank starting to quit leaking. Our labor leaders had been trying to tell us for years about them, but about the best we did was grunt and make a dissatisfied remark or two that unionism had no business buttin' in a man's politics and we voted just as we always had, and that was the way the man who signed the payroll told us to vote. You see our politics and our jobs went together but not our union.

Nevertheless we gave Our Warren a landslide and then it was when our thinktank got repaired. They started by filling it with so much corruption and filth that the natural drainage it had just got all clogged up and a few grains of real sense had no way to get out. They legislated about everything we had away from us and if they ever legislated anything for us, I can't remember, and the grains of common horse sense began to accumulate. But it wasn't too late. We sent La Follette and some of his progressives some reinforcements, and they began calling things by their right name, and when the oil bunch in Wall Street came in with a black bag some one said, "He ain't no doctor," and right there they handed the black bag to Senator Fall, and some one hollered "Quack," and the American peo-ple were right sick again, but it acted like a good physic, and we began to wonder if we needed any medicine in the first place.

So if we feel a little sickness coming on just now, and the doctor says we have at least four more years to live, let's ask some of our friends at Washington who are conected with labor interests if they know anything about him and if he really is a doctor, or the Quack will be saying, "My friend, you have four more years to live," and we will be asking, "What for?"

Well, I am sorry I had to entertain you with another editorial to hold my space in the Worker, but really there is no news about the affairs of No. 2, except

we are still long on men and short on jobs. Brother Wade came up last meeting. It sure was good to see that boy. He was so bunged up we were just a little afraid he'd be missing a lot of meetings and then would never look the same, but he still chews gum with the same amount of pep he always did, even if there is still a bandage around one hand.

SALLIDAY, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO. Editor:

I noticed considerable comment in the last issue of the WORKER on the national home proposition, which shows more and more interest has been taken throughout the country on this vital subject.

All locals received the ballots in June on this national home and it is to be hoped that prompt and favorable action will be taken by each and every local union.

Some articles in the Worker indicate that such a home is necessary and will come in handy for the aged and useless in the electrical field. Yes, brothers, it will come in very handy for such members. It will also come in handy for the younger members who may be injured permanently or become sick for a long period—and none of us can tell when we might be the one to wish for such a place to look after us. So do not consider that it would only be an institution for old members and not affect all of us.

Your little 10 cents per month per member would do the trick, and what an institution such a fund would build in a few short years would make us all proud of it. Now is the time to show your colors. There is no brother working at the business or at any line of work who holds a card in the I. B. E. W. who can truthfully say he can not afford to let go of 10 cents per month for such a worthy institution and cause.

Get your shoulder to the wheel and let's put this proposition over as no other referendum has gone over. From all reports we can gather from the different local unions it looks like a sure thing this time. It has to come sooner or later and will come without a doubt this time, but let it be understood that should it fail to pass we will keep at it until it does, even if it becomes necessary to canvass personally every local union in the Brotherhood. Let us hope the final report will show that the next necessary steps will be the selection of a site.

Fraternally, W. L. NELSON.

L. U. NO. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y. Editor:

A line or two from Local Union No. 20, of New York.

At present the J. G. White Co. are trying to pull off a job on Staten Island, N. Y. Everything was moving smoothly until it was explained to the boys just what they were doing. The superintendent tried his best to hold the linemen by telling them the business agent of Local No. 20 had made arrangements with a certain hotel manager for accommodations for men to take the places of any man that might quit his job, but it did not work. The job is tied up; not a lineman stayed with the company, although not a man had a card. So far so good. The point now is: Keep the scabs out of this field.

The Long Island Railroad has started an operation over on Long Island, N. Y., with a floating gang from the Western Union. If they string the high-tension for the Long Island as well as they string some of their own, no doubt the railroad will be highly satisfied with their little coup, as they have tried every known way to import scabs and have failed.

As my time is very limited and I want to get these few lines in our July WORKER, will call it off for now. With best wishes to the Brotherhood at large.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. Martin,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Editor:

If there is one job a man will refuse to take it's a press job. I know, for I tried it; and so I must still push a pen.

I must say, some of our brothers don't care what they do. Brother Joe Mayock has just purchased a Winton Six. As for me, I would not care to have one of those cheap cars. Brother Mahoney bought a Chandler. He claims he paid 100 ducats for his gas turtle. When he gets through with it any antique shop will be glad to get it. I think the best thing the brothers can do is put their "John" in the banks and let it learn its A. B. C.'s, as things are going pretty tough at present.

are going pretty tough at present.

Our Brother William Kimball, of the Vitagraph Co., took a swan dive from the bachelor's spring board and said "I do." Anyway, he seems happy about it. Now mamma goes where papa goes. Well, Bill, think what you'll save on theatre tickets, etc? I did. We all wish you the best of success, health and happiness, and remember you must love, honor and behave. The first forty years are the hardest

There is some dispute among several directors as to which is the greatest dog star on the screen—"Strongheart" or Bro. Jack Greenberg's "Cheewee." Say hello to papa; atta boy! But the dog catchers have not heard of "Cheewee" yet. I would like to know why "Heavy" Frankling insists on howling the national anthem. It seems to annoy some of the

brothers. Brother Pat Murphy says he will have his Silent Knight fixed in a few days and take the boys for a ride, but they say they don't like pushing iron. Our worthy president made a few remarks about handing in his resignation. There must be a mistake somewhere. We would like to know if Brother Perry Harris could run a washing machine or a baby spot? Now do a "Felix," Perry.

Our Brother Lou Johnston has returned to the gang. He says he has corns on his thumbs from pushing doorbells.

It's too hot to write today. I am going to quit and go swimming in the briny deep.

Fraternally,
D. H. FORBES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 51, PEORIA, ILL.

Editor:

As it is drawing toward the last of this fair month, I guess it is time that I forward a small amount of copy so as to assist in maintaining the original size of our WORKER as well as informing the membership at large of the conditions as they exist in this fair city of ours. Work is on the decline in Peoria and has been for the past six weeks. The Light Company has seen fit to lay off two bunches and the rumor is afloat now that there is to be another one soon. If that is the case Yours Truly will very likely be among you looking for a job as Press Secretary. Would advise all brothers who are looking for work to pass up Peoria at this time, as things are getting awful slack here. Every one lays the slump to Presidential election year. Maybe so, and I guess we should be thankful the President of this grand and glorious country of ours holds office for four years instead of one.

At our regular meeting tonight we had election of officers and following is the list of our new roster: Bro. E. Madine, president, reelected; Bro. Wm. ("Snake") Anderson, vice president; Yours Truly, recording secretary; Bro. Al Chambers, first inspector; Bro. Wm. Reed, treasurer, reelected; Bro. Fred V. Klooz, financial secretary, reelected, and of course we had to reelect our old war horse who is known from coast to coast as one of the best of foremen, Bro. E. J. ("Happy") Fraser; Bro. A. Ackerman, second inspector, and Bro. V. ("Baldy") Reed as trustee.

The time has now arrived when we all have the golden opportunity of expressing our desire, in form of a vote, in regard to a home for our sick and disabled brothers. I surely hope that every one of us will stop and study this matter over with all the earnest consideration it is possible to give it. It is one of the best and most noble things it would be possible for this organization to bring forth and to think that it will cost us only a thin

dime each and every month to give to our aged and crippled brothers the comforts of life which they deserve. I can't think of anything that could surpass this proposition in any way. These men who will be the first to enjoy the comforts of this home are the brothers that have in most cases fought the battles of this organization in years gone by and have given to us what we have today. It is our duty to erect to their memory a monument that time can not wipe out, and who can mention anything that would be grander than a place to take care of these most worthy of brothers in their declining years? So when we fill out our ballots let's think of these things and also of the fact that none can tell how soon we may be ready for that same place. Don't you think it will be pretty nice to know there is a place for us to eat and sleep if the occasion arises? Let's all mark our ballots Wouldn't it be fine if this accordingly. could be put through without even one dissenting vote. Anyway, we are hoping it turns out favorable.

With best wishes for better times than we are enjoying at present, will pull the switch for this time.

> L. M. HOLLY, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 42, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

I don't know what to write about, as news is very scarce at present. However, I will try to give an account of some matters affecting No. 42.

We have had the pleasure of seeing one of our members, S. M. Van Allen, going back to work for the Utica Gas & Electric Co. Another man gone wrong. Dropped from the rolls and a \$200 assessment placed against him. Please take notice, brothers. Their wonderful company union has another slave. We have heard that they are going to cut down the construction department, both as to men and money.

The mills here are running very slack, so their load is very light. Now is the time for the company to take excellent care of the poor dupes that returned to work. Will they? I wonder. One of them, a gang foreman at that, has been fired already. I wonder what he thinks of the company union. The condition that such men find themselves in after an affair of this kind must certainly make them feel proud of themselves. So much for that.

Had a letter from Bill Coleman, who is down at Tannersville, N. Y., on the Edward Joy job. Bill wants a traveler, so I guess he is going to ramble. Watch out for him, brothers, and give him the glad hand, for he is an old-timer.

Matty Reynolds is now located in Albany, N. Y. Heard from him last week

and he says he is watching the other boys work. Good for you, Matty; it's great to be a plutocrat.

"Blackie" Stafford blew through here a short while ago. Another old timer. We had a great old talk at the line barn. He headed west for Indiana and Ohio; so some of you Middle West boys have probably seen him by this time. Look for an old-timer with a rope safety and say, "Hello, Blackie."

Conditions of work here being poor, it is hard to have a very large attendance of members at the meetings, but the home guard attend pretty well.

The general impression prevails that the national home is a fine proposition. I hope it goes through. Ten cents a month will not bankrupt any member, and it certainly is time that we had such a home for old and disabled members. With an organization of our strength and with the electrical industry bound to increase to a leading industry of the country, we naturally will increase our membership and there is no reason why we can not have a home that will reflect credit to the humanitarian side of organized workers. So let's have the I. B. E. W. point the

When I started this letter I said I did not have any news. The wife said to wait for an inspiration. It came in the form of a baby girl two weeks ago, who has been named Jean Eleanor. Believe me, boys, she is a little thing; but she has a man-sized pair of lungs. Another prospective member of our sister locals. If I am around at that time I am going to see that she is elected press secretary. Come on, sisters, let's hear from some of your locals, for we would like to see a letter from you in the WORKER.

Thank you, No. 53, for your summary of the letters of locals appearing in the WORKER. Good stuff, and give us some more of it. As you said to a few, let's not get pessimistic, but bubble up with all the optimism in the world. Presidential year this year, but look what we are going to do next year.

Glad to hear from No. 137, as we don't see many letters from them. One of our boys, A. F. Walsh, deposited his traveler there. Hope you win out with the strike. We are still standing by here.

Haven't any news from the Mayor of Dinkeyville, but understand that Sheriff Brigham, of Frog Hollow, has a warrant for "Duke" Gardiner for trespass for picking dandelions in a farmer's field. The red-headed kid from Rome, N. Y., known locally as the Eternal City, still stays under cover. Can't get anything on him. "Roaring Dick" Brower was looking for my scalp, but I guess he has relented because I still have my hair. (What the wife has not pulled out.) Wait till she reads this.

We will be starting shortly to draft our

new agreement with the trolley company, as the present one expires August 15. We do not anticipate any discord because this company has always been willing to have a signed-up job. They see that such signed agreements protect both the company and the organized employees and is of benefit to both. May have some news about this to give you next month.

Hoping to hear from some of our sister locals and from our Canadian brothers, I will sign off.

Fraternally,

E. W. TERRELL, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO. Editor:

Since our last writing one of our most prominent and popular members, Bro. J. D. Shephard, who works in the lighting department for the municipality of Kansas City, met with a very painful and almost serious accident. Probably "Shep" thought he would entertain the crew with some athletic stunts and tackled a telephone pole, on which he was preparing to attach some light wires for a tussle. At first they swayed considerable, neither preaking the hold. Finally they took a "dog fall" and Mr. Pole was mostly on top and was awarded a complete knockout against Brother Shephard. He was taken to the Provident Hospital, where he is now being detained for safe keeping. He wasn't hurt-much; just a broken foot, broken arm, bruised all over, and the loss of any amount of real man skin. The brothers have bothered the poor cripple considerably by making calls during visiting hours and he expects to soon be able to go home and inform that good wife that she is not quite a widow.

At the regular meeting of L. U. No. 53, Tuesday evening, June 24, a crew was chosen to steer the good ship on another twelve months voyage. The very efficient captain, who has held the ruling hand for more than a year, Bro. Joe Ballard, had a great desire to again be numbered with the rank and file, so by vote of the local the brother who has acted as first mate during the last voyage was promoted to captain. Now when you get aboard you must salute Bro. J. P. DeLaney, who will be in the lookout chair with the symbol of authority in his hand.

Bro. H. L. Clark will act as first mate on this trip and occupy the station in the opposite end of the hall. Bro. J. G. Adams will keep the log on the trip and his past record is proof enough of his efficiency in pushing the pencil and keeping a correct record. Bro. Chas. O. Cotton, who has been selling tickets for the last voyage, was retained in the same position, or office, and is always ready and willing to take your money and will hand it over to the real watch dog of the funds,

Bro. Joe Cloughley, who has held the purse strings for so long that we would feel lost should he for any reason transfer the wealth to the keeping of others. Bros. J. M. Wells and William Bauer will make the inspections and report to the captain whether or not all is well, and Bro. O. J. Lewallen will safely guard the portal against the intrusion of any one who does not have the proper passport. The trustee elected for this trip is Bro. J. M. Lewis, whose qualifications and integrity are unquestionable. With this crew to man the "ship of state" of L. U. No. 53, for another voyage of one year, we predict a safe landing with a full and valuable cargo at the end of the journey.

We notice very valuable editorials and letters in the last issue of our official journal, and we would be glad to comment on at least a part of what we have read, but we do not want to be considered hoggish with the space allotted to the locals, consequently we will only urge the locals to get right in behind their press representatives and let us tell about our locals; tell what we believe is good for the cause and exchange views generally. Let's go. We thank you.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS. Editor:

Now that our annual election of officers is over we may settle down to work. We had the closest contest for some of the offices in the history of Local No. 104; so close that the winners were in doubt until the last vote was counted. Now after so close a contest we expect some interesting meetings. It will also make some of us sit up and take notice. Perhaps it will do us good to know that we are not unbeatable. Good, honest competition keeps interest in the local at fever heat all the time, and without all being interested the corporations get their work in and conditions drop accordingly.

Our business agent is on the job for another year, and now that he is divorced from the work of the Financial Secretary, we expect to see a lot of new faces among us, for there are a lot of linemen in our jurisdiction that do not carry cards.

I listened in today to the Democratic Convention in New York, and it was one hot time. Let's hope that they will nominate a man big enough to beat "Silent Cal."

Fraternally,
D. A. McGillivray,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, ORE. Editor:

The strike of electrical workers against the Northwestern Electric Company, of Portland, Ore., after eight months of continuous and vigorous activity, stands as an example of determination and intelligent resistance to industrial autocracy that has seldom been surpassed. The number of workers involved is comparatively small when considered along with some of the great labor demonstrations, and the methods adopted in conducting the strike were at no time spectacular. But from the day the strike began, October 30, 1923, until this time the strikers have worked incessantly, and as a result have saved a situation that might have been given up as lost by a less determined group.

A brief review of the incidents of the strike and the methods employed by the strikers may be of interest and may offer some suggestions to other groups who are

forced to resort to the strike.

In 1922 the employees of the Northwestern accepted a wage reduction on the strength of gradually declining prices of living commodities. The company at that time advanced the plea that the reduction was in the interest of the public which, company officials said, was entitled to the cheapest possible rates of service through economy of operation. However, the company did not pass the saving effected by the reduced wage on to consumers in reduced rates for electric current, but pocketed the additional profits. The earnings of the company, according to the public press, were approximately 11 per cent. Following the wage reduction, living prices again increased substantially.

In the fall of 1923, members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 125, who were employed by the company, asked that the old wage schedule be restored. The company declined and then ensued negotiations in which the workers endeavored by every fair means to bring about an amicable adjustment of the differences. Offers to arbitrate all matters in dispute before the state board of conciliation, sitting as a board of arbitration, were rejected by the company. During the negotiations, it appears, the company was deliberately laying its plans to prevent an agreement, and at the same time make a show of being eager to arrive at a settlement. When a possible agreement appeared near, the company officials invariably interposed conditions which they knew the employees could not accept.

After the strike was called the matter then went before the state board of conciliation, but merely as a conciliatory body. The strikers presented their case fully and submitted to examination on every issue involved. The company presented some documentary evidence, but declined to submit information concerning employment of detectives and armed thugs, designated by the company as "guards."

At the end of the hearings, which were public, the state board rendered a decision justifying the men and holding that their demands had been reasonable. L. T. Merwin, general manager of the Northwest-

ern, issued a statement in which he said the company would pay no attention to the findings of the state body.

Before the strike began, the company had contracted with a detective agency for operatives and for strikebreakers. A number of strikebreakers had been brought to Portland in anticipation. Some of this gentry came from as far east as Chicago. A number of the strikebreakers admitted that work as their profession, being taken from one city to another by the employing agency, as industrial disputes appeared. Among these was "Red" Lombard who boasted of having been one of the men sent out from Chicago that precipitated the Herrin affair.

For months the strikers kept up an active picket and succeeded in turning hundreds of men away from the job. By employing nearly twice as many workers as had formerly been kept, a semblance of a service was maintained, though consumers in various parts of the city were without service frequently.

In the meantime negotiations were being carried on by the Electrical Workers' Union with a rival company. Matters that were not settled in conference were finally arbitrated with the latter company and a wage advance secured. With this advantage, the strikers then began vigorous prosecution of a boycott which had been instituted shortly after the strike became effective.

In the past three months many Northwestern consumers have been induced to go over to the rival company. Organization of work to push the boycott has been done thoroughly. A plan has been worked out and followed so consistently that it excites the admiration of all who investigate its workings. The few members of the original one hundred who went on strike who are not employed are engaged daily in securing the names of Northwestern consumers and interviewing them to influence a change to the fair company. In addition many unionists are sending to the strikers lists of names of Northwestern consumers. A large number of letters are being sent out each day to these consumers, and the number is being gradually increased. In many cases an individual letter is sent; but to the majority some one of a number of form letters is addressed. These form letters are written to appeal to persons in different circumstances, and some one of the letters usually fits the case as nearly as can be judged by the information obtained on each name of a Northwestern consumer.

Each delivery of mail brings replies from a number of the persons who have been asked to continue the unfair service. Each day finds an increasing number of consumers quitting the Northwestern and many others write or phone to union headquarters that they will cut over as soon as their contracts with the Northwestern

That the boycott is being felt is evidenced by the desperate methods employed by the company to dissuade consumers from discontinuing service and by efforts being made to secure new business. Another evidence that the Northwestern is being hard hit is the difficulty it is experiencing in floating a bond issue. Other public service corporations of the city have recently sold an issue of securities almost as quickly as offered, but the Northwestern has been engaged in disposing of its bonds for several months and is still doing so.

A story of the strike would not be complete without mention of the fine cooperation given by other unions of Portland. When there were many on the strike rolls. the unions promptly gave financial assistance, and since the strike roll has been reduced the memberships of other unions have done valuable work in extending the bovcott. Nor would the story be complete without mention of the work of Vice President Vickers and Organizer Tom Lee. The latter has been in charge for the international from the beginning and has been here frequently and for considerable periods directing and counselling with the strike committee and with the officers and members of the union. It is generally agreed that Brother Lee could hardly have done more than he has done to make the strike effective. The membership is highly pleased with his work.

Most of the men who struck have secured employment elsewhere and under union conditions; a part of them are engaged on temporary work that will end at no distant date. All of them are as much interested in the strike as they were in the early days. The union is determined to keep on with the fight, realizing that to abandon it now would be failure to keep faith with the rest of organized labor and would jeopardize its own chances for the future. The few strikers not otherwise employed will continue actively at work on the boycott, and it will be prosecuted for such time as may be necessary to force the company to recognize the rights of workers to have a voice in determining the conditions under which they work.

When the final chapter of the strike is written it will stand as a testimonial to the effectiveness of continued and intelligent effort, and will prove there is no employer so strong or so wealthy as to successfully combat a group of determined workers.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Editor:

I suppose the boys will be looking for a letter in the July WORKER, so here goes.

I'm not sure whether they read them or not. I never hear any comments.

All the boys are working at present and things look favorable for the summer. We have all our bosses signed up and only two unfair curbstoners to contend with, and one only a doorbell expert. As to twislighters, I don't believe we have any, as all the boys are for cooperation with their bosses.

The contractors in the building trades line are nearly 100 per cent and everything running smooth since May first.

Brother Fitzpatrick passed from the land of the free the other day and he's been so busy before and since that we haven't seen him for a couple of months, but we feel that he will be with us once in a while, now that he is married. Mart, the boys are looking for that box of La Fortunas or something stronger.

We now have our by-laws revised and in force and the brother who fails to attend at least one meeting per donates a "buck" to the smoker fund and he must now pay his dues in person at the meeting. If the boys take advantage of the "buck" we'll have to ask Ted for a smoker donation. Let's hope that is the case.

The best referendum that we ever received was at our last meeting, when we had the opportunity to vote on a home for the disabled brothers. Our local has had two such disabled brothers in the past two years. One of them has passed away and the other, Bro. James Murry, is now confined to the hospital in a bad condition, and we can never tell when it may be one of us; so let's back it up. Our local voted unanimously in favor of it.

Through the foresight of Brother Capelle, of No. 103, submitting their State law in the May Worker it showed us where a similar law would be of benefit to us in this State. Such a law we feel could be put through our next Legislature, which is favorable to our cause. We passed a resolution at our last meeting which was sent to the various locals of the State, asking them to get back of such a law. Here's hoping that the brothers act favorably on our resolution.

After the State Federation has it in shape for presentation it is up to us to start a little propaganda among our legislators asking them to vote for it. The plumbers have a law and their work is not half as hazardous to the public as ours is.

Say, Baily, one of the boys asked me the other day if I had heard whether you had found your pants and kit yet.

Wiegal is back to work after trying to loop the loop with his Chev. You're too lucky to live long, Al.

Our new brother, McLees, was surprised with a big baby boy the other day. I suppose that means another narrowback in the future.

Must leave some space for the other journalists, so here's where I cut.

Fraternally yours,

Doc, R. S.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor

Not so long ago it was mentioned in the Worker that L. U. No. 150 was to hold a stag picnic. Said picnic was held on June 7 at a fine grove on Diamond Lake. Owing to the inclement weather man's fancy the day was to be spoiled by intermittent showers and heavy downpours, in order to put asunder the elaborate races and other events that were to be staged. But not so, for while the attendance was not as good as the chef (Brother Fritz Wilcox, whose fame as a chef is not to be questioned) had intended, there were about forty present, and we could have fed that many more.

About 1:30 p. m. the boys grew restless, and "When do we eat?" was the password, met by another downpour, soaking the second indoor team, which was up for a little practice. There was a hasty retreat to Brother Wallie's pup tent, which was used to house the spring drinking water in order to keep a head on it. At 1:45 p. m. the writer and two body guards went out on an exploring party, heading south, thinking that perhaps the "flivver' had hit a chuck hole and refused to mote; but not so, for soon the scouting party returned and the feast was on. It was some feast. As soon as the grub hove in sight, baseball ceased, and tin-pails were in season, though nature furnished the wash-down.

May it be said here and now that while there were no miracles performed, as to feeding 5,000 with two fish—Fritz told me he had two fish to feed.

It was regretted by all that the toastmaster (Brother Louie Eck) couldn't be with us, as he is an able speaker, prepared at all times to meet the demands and conditions as they arise.

The feast consisted of—well I'm not going into detail to make your mouth water and pep up your appetite, but only the abundance of well prepared roasted ham and beef, all the trimmings and plenty of hot coffee, pie and ice cream. As I nearly stated before—only a chef as capable as fritz and his aides could produce such a feed

The first event was a ball game between Brother Flood's Cubs and Brother Weakly's Giants, with Brother Cookson as an umpire. The former team won, 4 to 20. The exciting point was reached in the fourthinning when Brother Flood knocked a liner to shortstop, Brother Russ Ames, who made a grandstand leap and was nearly carried with the ball (which was well

water-soaked) to about midway between second and third.

The next event was the 100-yard dash. Brother Chapman, first dasher; Brother Weakly, second; and Jersield, third.

The next event was a three-legged race. Weakly and Jersield, first; Ames and Georg, second; Christenson and Fuhrman, finishing.

There were more events, but postponed owing to the wet field.

Tin cans were kept full even though the crowd gradually decreased, until it got to where Bro. Wallie Randle built a bonfire and the crowd of eight of us gathered to listen to Bro. Jack Hanlan's bedtime stories. It was a fine outing, but a good soaking for all inside and outside.

Owing to the number of requests received, it would look as if there were a boom on in this town. But, brothers, not so. There was a little spurt, but at present there are quite a number loafing and not much encouragement in sight. Will advise through the Worker when the rush comes.

Will say to L. U. No. 53 that we thank you for your note in the May issue, and we are up and doing all the time, and bettering conditions at every turn. Possibly you have been turned down on an appeal. If so I don't know when, as they are all met fairly by L. U. No. 150.

L. U. No. 135, my best wishes to all and hope the old home town prospers as before for all of you. Glad to hear of Bob's new venture.

Should Gordy Hayes read this, the boys of No. 150 all send regards. Drop us a line or two.

If this gets by this time will try again. Fraternally yours,

SPARK PLUG.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA. Editor:

Meeting tonight (June 30th) and for the first time in several months everybody is working full time here.

During the past week Bro. Harry Sickerman, of St. Louis, gave me his card and we were able to fix him up for the time being. Bro. Ray Keller, of Allentown, also deposited his traveler out of Reading and he goes to work tomorrow. We are always glad to see traveling brothers and are more than willing to accept cards, but please don't take this as an invitation to come our way thinking that jobs are waiting for you, because most of the time we have from 10 to 75 per cent of the local members idle.

At this time we are balloting on the home amendment, and I think it will pass. Surely no one should object to 10 cents per month towards such a worthy cause.

I am very glad to see a few more letters in the WORKER from Pennsylvania locals. I always knew that this State had a few locals listed other than in the directory. We never saw them mentioned in any way. Would like to suggest that Brothers Lotz, Bachie, Capelle, Solliday and the rest of the old guard start a correspondence course in correspondence writing and that the locals that haven't had a letter in the Worker regularly appoint a member to the press secretaryship and let him go to it. From what I understand some of the brothers attend meetings regularly once a month just in order to pan the poor press secretary. How about it, scribes?

No. 143 had a little outing on Decoration Day and the Saturday and Sunday following, and all the boys voted that it would have been a success if there had been something more to the kegs of Fort Wayne water than the Union labels on the head. Bro. Bob Emanuels brought his own stimulants along, but as he ran out Saturday noon he went home. Brother Delson broke his collar bone and only lasted as long as the ham held out and then left also. Brother Hunter let the boys buy him a new tire for his coupe, and President Dunlap cut the Eden Weeden game and they left also.

Wish to notify any other local that if they wish to hold an outing this year that we still have 2 barrels of Fort Wayne beverage left and they can have it gratis.

Fraternally,

L. F. CLARK, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Here I am again with a note to let you know that we are just hanging on. Business is still the same as ever here, and that means "bum."

Bro. "Si Jones" is still on the sick list, we hope he will be back soon.

The local gave a banquet on June 2, and had as guests the wives of all the roughnecks. All enjoyed the evening and said that was the beginning of a good time.

Brother Sease and a few others gave a talk, but Brothers Barrineau and Corby could not stop eating long enough to say anything; they were so afraid all the chicken would get away.

I guess I better quit now before I say too much.

W. B. WARREN.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

On account of the hot weather you folks are going to receive exactly \$1.37½ worth of my time and material per month until next fall. Summer arrived at last accompanied with plenty of heat and rain. Old Jupe Pluve has batted .565 since June 1.

The season was officially opened as of May 30, but it was June 22 before I did an Annette Kellerman. The water was salty as usual and a leetle bit cool. However, I told the wife to go ahead and rent out the bath until fall as far as I am concerned.

This year the censors are allowing the fairer sex to wear one piece suits and no stockings. Now as an Atlantic City veteran of thirteen summers, and I forget how many winters, I thought that I had seen about all there was to be seen, but I own up now I was mistaken. Long dresses surely hide a multitude of —— well it's best not to say too much about it.

The cigarette flappers have made their debut on the beach in great numbers and can also be seen quite frequently in the rolling chairs. They seem to think it is ultra smart to be seen sprawling around on the strand with a pill in their mouth. Such actions remind me of the "painted faces" who worked the honky tonks of the far West years ago, also of the average side room habitue of the present day. If they must smoke why not use a little discretion instead of flaunting their lately acquired, so called personal freedom for all to see?

How many of you remember the days when we would sneak out behind the barn or in the gang's shanty to steal a smoke and how sick it made some of us? This hombre used to swipe the pater's cigars and hollered New Yawk more than once.

"Argument" Baruch was tickled simple with his write-up for June so here goes again. He loves his work and had his tools ready to go up at five minutes to one last Thursday, also told us last night that on one job where he worked there were six foremen who were fighting for his services. Who opened that door?

At a recent meeting the great "Expectorator" moved and seconded that No. 210 give me the gate as press agent, but it didn't take. Thanks, Jakie. As I have often said before, when a guy gets the sand of our shores between his toes he is hooked completely and "Shakie" is the latest victim. He is now planning on bringing his storm and strife and the whole brood of little ones to reside here permanently. Then maybe the old man will be able to afford a clean shirt once in a while.

"Kid" Eger, of No. 211, the Gavel's brother, is wearing a very artistic shiner these days, but remains silent as to how he came by it. Maybe he walked into an open door, and then again he may have spoken out of his turn. How about it, Urban?

Phil Rohr, of the Bartender's Local No. 491, retired as president of the C. L. U. and in recognition of his four years of untiring efforts that body presented him with a very heavy and beautifully engraved signet ring. The presentation speech was made by Jack Bennett, of No. 211, who delighted everyone with his oratorical display. Bill Bryan, in his palmiest days, was a piker compared with our Jack. The kid is really clever—submerged or in dry dock.

merged or in dry dock.

Harry Lotz, of Fort Wayne, take heed and bring on your bunch of ball tossers. We fear them not, as we have the greatest living aggregation of Cobbs and Ruths ever assembled beneath one tent.

The attic and cellar dusters got together

and organized a team and the following officers were elected: Flankie Hurley, to impersonate Connie Mack; Dan Geary for treasurer and Earnie Eger, himself, was appointed umpire, referee and goal keeper. Hurley had so much material from which to choose that he decided to place two teams in the field and pick the stars from the survivors. They called themselves Seniors and Juniors, but that isn't half of what the onlookers called them before the game was ended.

The game was progressing nicely until a Senior stole from first to third via the pitcher's box, but the bumpire had his back turned as usual and didn't see it, so the runner was credited with two stolen bases. Eger also called seven strikes on one of the "ancients" before waving him back to the dugout; and in another inning allowed the old heads five outs. That bird was good and should join the second story worker's mob. The only difference between him and Doheny is the latter had his ways oiled. The gang figured on hanging him after the game, but he eluded them and was enjoying a high ball when they caught up to him a couple of hours later.

Jawn Bennett distinguished himself by slamming out a three-bagger and then was benched by Hurley on account of being too slow and fat on the bases. Now can you beat that? That's gratitude. They ought to assassinate the manager along with the referee.

Chambers, in right field, was credited with two hits, one a three-baser, two errors and two stolen bases. The Melrose A. C. is still looking for the bases.

Mickey Kennedy, "yiddisher" and chief dispenser of headaches at the Union Cafe and Grill, took a high dive about ten feet off second base and tried to swim to third. As a swimmer he makes a fine hod carrier. Final score: Seniors, 6; Juniors, 8. Umpire rotten.

The street car men have been on strike since June 21, and tied up the entire system for two days. By that time the company was able to import a bunch of "scabs" who are now trying to operate the cars. The men asked for an increase of ten cents an hour and recognition of the Union; but the general manager, who thinks he is a tin god, refused their demands and so far has even refused to arbitrate the matter.

A good many of the strikers are operating jitneys to accommodate the public and the idea of the trackless trolleys is growing more popular each day. The company is losing much dough and another ten days or so will see Mister G. M. and his "scabby" outfit in the hands of a receiver. Hurrah! The cars are a mass of junk, anyway, and I've ridden in many a box car that had them beat for style and comfort.

I saw two sights last week that I think are funny enough to relate. The first was a huge ebony hued lady resembling the rear end of a B. & O. caboose, who came waddling down the street attired in a vivid pink

baronet satin dress, green shoes and stockings, and a flaming red hat on her kinky head. Quite picturesque to say the least.

The other was an elderly gentleman soused to the ears who was zig-zagging along the walk with a full dress suit, a panama hat, cane and last, but not least, he was serenely puffing away on a dirty old blackened corn cob pipe. All which reminds me that some folks like their onions fried while others prefer them raw.

My copyright has not been granted as yet, owing to the fact that the Republicans have not come up for air since the Cleveland jamboree and the Democrats are now putting on their show in the big town.

My old pal, Sam Barnard, used to sing a very catchy song entitled "Sufficiency" and that's me.

Yours without a headache.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO Editor:

Quite different from the average local of the I. B., the election of those who are to direct the destinies of No. 212, for the period of one year, falls on the last meeting night of June instead of December. On the eve of this great coming event I have cause to make haste in my effort to reach Mr. Editor before the possibility of declaring my office vacant is realized. Although as yet no aspiring brother's name adorns the ballot in opposition, I would not deem it necessary to visit a crystal gazer to predict results if a dark horse were entered. In a hurried review of the past year's efforts I find where I have taken advantage of ten opportunities out of a possible twelve. I agree with the average reader that some of these contributions were not so good, but when you consider that the remainder were even worse, you will readily see just why I question my popularity at a regular 20th century election. If through seniority or by act of courtesy on the part of the membership I am still retained as official gossip dispenser of No. 212, I will continue with my near regular eruptions which no doubt causes one to believe that the only use I have for my head is to separate my ears.

Observations during the past month caused me to make the following notes: Feinauer is once more shaving his upper lip—thanks, Vic., I can now recognize you at a glance. Behnnan has become the

country gentleman, now residing in California, Ohio. Leibenrood assumes a rather important attitude in his new Cleveland closed model. Anthony ditto with his sport Willys Knight. "Red" Fifer must not be overlooked after investing so much in a spiffy-looking Reo. Schwartz is still strong for Dodge Bros., and comes out with a new one every spring with as much unconcern as he would use to purchase a new straw hat. I wonder how they all get

that way. Have lost track of Southern who

once motored about town with his radio outfit intact. Volesnenke has reached the height of his ambition; they now call him papa. Geo. Huber is taking the second course along the same line. Abie Wolf reported with another new suit. I don't know off hand of any of Abie's relatives being in the clothing business, regardless of what his name might suggest. In my Saturday afternoon jaunts I seldom fail to collide with Rabb and Morris, usually shortly following their exit from some tonsorial parlor, where, in addition to the necessary toilet adjustment, they never fail to have the orange wood applied to the finger tips.

The bit of regretful news this month concerns the death of Bro. Alvin Fessler on May 27, following a long siege of suffering with paralysis of the spine. Brother Fessler being in the prime of life causes this occasion to become one doubly hard to appreciate by his relatives, friends and fellow workers.

Although our sick and disabled list has been reduced considerable, following the disappearance of a very ambitious winter season, we still have enough brothers on the list to keep Fuerstine's time from becoming burdensome to him. To all these unfortunate brothers I extend a word of cheer and hope that in the very near future you will again be with us and going good.

Fraternally yours,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 259, SALEM, MASS. Editor:

A brother writes that there were some very interesting things in the May issue of the JOURNAL that we should all know. I am afraid the membership does not read the WORKER enough. I have found in my travels that our JOURNAL is very much looked for by men that are not in the electrical game, but are in the Labor movement. They are watching our insurance, and have made a study of the annual reports. It would not surprise me to see some other crafts adopt our plan.

This is only to show that our JOURNAL is one of the best and we should read every issue. Our insurance is conceded one of the most progressive steps ever taken by the Brotherhood.

I have been in hopes to hear that the other plan of insurance is going through, as I am ready to make a dollar. I have had agents here to sell me insurance, but I turn them down because I hope to sell myself a little.

We had a little trouble here last year about this time. Most of us have forgotten it. Brother Keaveney was with us a good deal of the time, and too much credit can not be given to him. We also want to say that our sister locals came to our rescue and found jobs for the members, and we

only hope some day we can return the favor.
Business is not very good. The boys are
working some broken time, but things do
not look bad. I think we will have plenty
to keep us going in a couple of months.

We tried to start a Building Trades Council early this spring, and put in quite a lot of time, but some of the crafts seem to think they can get along alone.

I was on a job last week where there was a dispute about some men coming on the job in the same craft and took the work away from the men that were on the job. It could have been straightened out in half an hour if we had had a Building Trades Council. But as it was they got away with Those things are growing every day and later on we will find it hard to stop it. We could have a Building Trades Council if it did not cost anything, and every craft had one of their members as business agent. I am surprised to find that such small things can keep the Building Trades apart. We should start a school to broaden our minds, as we are very narrow now. Another thing is to try and make the members of organized Labor see that spending union-earned money for union-made goods will help them. I am trying to apply this rule, and some times I have to go out of my way to do it.

I guess some of the brothers have grown tired of hearing me talk on union label, but I really believe it and if we keep asking for the label we will surely find that the merchants will keep the goods we are looking for. We have some stores that carry a few labels and will carry more as soon as the brothers make a demand for them. Don't take the excuse, "I thought all this goods was union made." See the label.

My copy of "Labor" arrived yesterday and I see that Mr. Clint C. Houston has had an interview with our International Secretary Chas. P. Ford to inquire about our insurance, which I mentioned earlier in this letter, and also about the Council for Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. I was very much pleased to see what progress this council has made.

I would like to see the Brotherhood read "Labor," as that comes every week and has more space in which to tell us what is going on in the country, outside of our Brotherhood, and in that way will help us to see that others have troubles and our little ones do not amount to very much.

JEROME F. FLYNN.

L. U. NO. 291, BOISE, IDAHO

Editor:

I had intended in this letter to make answer to certain remarks from Peoria and the New York locals that had a song of hate, but, the platform of the Republican Party is at hand and I feel that it is more

worthy of consideration than the effluvium of some of the reactionary locals. Keep your knife out, Peoria, because you must remember that progress has always been forced to carry an Old Man of the Sea, and, New York, keep on singing your hymn of hate. but remember this, capital is neither German, English, French, nor U. S. A. It is international and recognizes no creed, race, or color and does not understand the term "Patriotism," unless it is spelled "Profit." This is all that I have to say to you brothers this month, because I need all the space that Brother Ford will give me, provided he allows me any at all this month, as this letter is strictly political. You wouldn't call it partisan, however.

Boys, the platform of the Republican Party for 1924 is a "Jim Dandy." In reading it, as presented to the reading public by the Associated Press, I am struck with the great similarity between it and the line of platitudes that the Grand Old Party has been handing out to the poor uneducated and long suffering American people for more years than I am old, knowing full well that the people are very gullible and swallow anything that is passed out in a fancy flow of the Queen's English.

Cal gets his laurel in the preamble. Cal, the great-hearted, patriotic, law and justice loving, friend of the common herd. Oh, how he has sacrificed his personal comfort that the dear people might not be defrauded and cheated by those public masters, Daugherty and Fall. Why, to help the people, Cal secured a hawser about the midships of both of these gentlemen and bent the other end around the pillars supporting the White House. He hated to see his playmates leave. He also, in his great sense of public duty, wanted La Follette and Walsh to wear a muffler over their mouths so that they wouldn't take cold. But why talk about Cal; we all know him and the magnificent record that he has behind him.

Next, the platform tells us about their ideas of public economy. They tell us that our tax burdens have been reduced some two billion, two hundred and fifty thousand "bucks" per annum. In reading that, I was forced to wonder if that was part of good old Mellon's scheme of tax reduction which Cal was so proud of. Think that I will write J. D. or J. P. and find out how much of that reduction was represented in their returns. I think that the Republican Party has put itself on record in no uncertain manner on the matter of public economy not only by its present administration, but by its administrations in the past by its attitude toward the conservation of national resources. Possibly the party thinks that conservation means the giving away of our national resources to the privileged few and that also means "public economy," but we call it public waste.

Their next plank is finance and taxation. Yes, we are interested in the subject of taxation, seeing as how we contribute one day's labor per week to Uncle as taxes. We would sure like to cut 'er down to a four-hour day. I've got a hunch that Brer Mellon is responsible for this sentence in this plank: "The assessment of taxes wisely and scientifically collected and the efficient and economical expenditure of the money received by the Government are essential for the prosperity of our nation." Yes, that is what he told Cal when he showed him his grand and glorious idea for tax reduction. Cal was sure proud of that plan, too, because it left more money to be contributed to campaign expenses. The rest of the boys didn't like it so well, though. The public happened to analyze it and saw the pretty joker that Andy had so nicely slipped into it. Yet, if the Republican Party is returned to power again, it may carry out its plan of reduction a la Andy. The plank goes on to state that the Party pledges itself to the progressive reduction of taxes of ALL the people as rapidly as is consistent; but, brothers, I don't see a darn thing about EQUAL re-

Now comes the plank which spells the only difference between the Republican and Democratic Parties-Tariff. In the May Worker I touched on the tariff question briefly. This plank tells us that a protective tariff is beneficial to labor. Let's see how the protective tariff operates and thereby get an idea as to how we are benefited by it. The main idea underlying this form of tariff is to either exclude commodities of foreign manufacture or to raise their market value in this country to a point where our "Infant" industries can continue to make their "legitimate and just profit" of four to five hundred per cent on their products. Here are some examples. An English merchant could, prior to the war and under the Republican protective tariff, buy a stove, ship it to England, return it to the United States and sell it here and make a profit on it and still be selling below the price for which the same stove was sold in this country to the American people by the American manufacturer. At the same time the McCormick Harvester people would ship a reaper or harvester to any point in South America and send a man along with it to show the natives how to operate for a smaller sum than they would sell the same machine to our farmers. When Singer Sewing Machines were selling in this country for around sixty dollars and over, they were selling in Mexico for about twenty-When the Gillette Safety seven dollars. Razor cost seventeen cents, or twenty-seven cents to manufacture, they were selling in this country for five dollars. These are just a few examples of the effect of a protective tariff upon the people. They are helped by it all right. It helps them to pay five prices for commodities that are manufactured right here at home. It cannot honestly be said that this tariff even protects our wages. While it prevents the placing of foreign made merchandise upon the American market at a low price, it does not prevent the foreigner who makes that merchandise from emigrating to this country and putting his cheap labor

upon the market. In short, the protective tariff tends to boost the prices of American made commodities to the American purchaser, but does not protect the wages of the American workman.

Under the next plank they want to place the prohibition forces under the civil service. Now, wouldn't it be far more logical and economical to place the job of prohibition enforcement under the Army and Navy? During times of peace the support of this arm of the Government is a dead loss to the people in so far as its usefulness to society is concerned. Instead of spending millions every year to support a bunch of grafters who are on the public pay roll as prohibition agents, turn the job over to the Army and Navy since we have to pay the men every month. It is a certain cinch that our soldiers and sailors can't graft any faster than our present force of sleuths. Here is a chance for the Republican Party to show us a little "public economy." Of course, we realize the fact that if they should do this some other thing would have to be prohibited in order to give their hangers on and pie card artists a job.

Foreign relations. We are told quite a few things here. I note that we are reputed to have signed some sort of a motion relative to armament, at least I gather the idea that we signed something. Well, maybe so. The results of the disarmament conference seems to be that the ships of war for which we spent millions to build, we are to scuttle by target practice and give them to Davy Jones for his fleet instead of scrapping them and using the material for some good purpose. It has been said that the steel in battle wagons makes excellent plough shares, provided that it wasn't sold to the United States during the McKinley administration by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Say Cal, why not convert our obsolete battleships into machinery, etc., and do a little more public economizing. The poor old league is also placed on exhibition. You remember that Woodrow wanted a "League of Nations" and Warren wanted an "Association of Nations." Well, under the league plan Russia was excluded and also several other nations. It seems to be the same way under the Association. Old Johnny Bull, being reactionary and having an eye to business, recognized Russia, but we, under the Republican administration, being very progressive and ultra modern, refused to recognize Russia. I want to call your attention to the fact that we, at the Montreal convention, unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the recognition of Russia, so I suppose we are antagonistic to Mr. Hughes' foreign policy. I want you to particularly notice the reference to the fact that, under the disarmament policy adopted under the Harding Cabinet, the party makes the remark that the nations are now relieved from the necessity of keeping up with Lizzy in the matter of preparing for war. I am going to call your attention to that statement. The plank states further: "This historic conference (the disarmament conference called by

Harding) paved the way to avert the danger of renewed hostilities in Europe and to restore the necessary economic stability. While the military forces of America have been reduced to a peace footing, there has been an increase in the land and naval forces abroad, WHICH CONSTITUTES A CON-TINUAL MENACE TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD AND A BAR TO THE RE-TURN OF PROSPERITY." Now, please remember that statement that I asked you to; "The first conference of great powers called in Washington by President Harding accomplished the limitation of armament. * * *" What's the matter with the administration's foreign policy and their conferences? They hold one to limit armament and tell us that it was a howling success; yet in the next breath they tell us that Europe is going ahead and arming herself to the gun'ls. Something wrong. Maybe we had better try the League.

We are also told that, "We (the Republican Party) have concluded and signed with other nations during the past three years more than 50 treaties and international agreements in the furtherance of peace and good will." Well, maybe so, but I can truthfully say that I never saw the text or even a synopsis of any of these treaties or agreements and I venture to say that I am not the only person in this old U.S.A. who did not. Our foreign policy is something that we write about in our political platforms, but never tell the dear people about. After a treaty or agreement is concluded between the U. S. and any other nation, why are we not entitled to know the contents of it? Wilson had many faults, but he did at least demand that the habit of making secret treaties and keeping them secret should be abolished. The Republican Party can talk all day about their foreign policy and their treaties, but it means nothing to a thinking person unless he knows what kind of agreements and treaties they are really entering into.

In dealing with preparing for wars and for peace the party has forgotten to mention the basic causes of war and therefore is unable to promulgate a feasible and intelligent plan for its prevention. We naturally do not expect the Republican Party or any other party that is dependent for its support upon the charity of privileged interests to turn around and tell the people the truth about war, that it is the direct result of the actions of those interests. We-our interests or Wall Street-tie up our money in some nation. If that nation gets into a war with some other nation in an effort to wrest markets from it or to protect its present markets, we must go to the assistance of that nation if there is any danger of its getting whipped, because if we didn't Wall Street would lose its investments and that is never permissible. I could suggest a few means of preventing war, but am prevented from so doing because our present administration has neglected to restore the Constitution.

The plank relative to foreign debts carries out my last statements relative to wars and needs no explanation or criticism.

Now we come to Farmer Joshua's plank. Oh, dear; how sorry the Republican Party is for Joshua now, seeing as how Congress is adjourned and there is a Presidential election in the offing. Yes, the things they aren't going to do for him if they are returned to power. But Joshua, if they are going to do all of these things for you and are so sorry for your present plight, why didn't they do a little more legislating for you during the first session of the present Congress when the Republican Party had a majority in both houses? Why do they always wait till just before election to tell you what they are going to do for you instead of doing it while they have the chance? I think that their past actions are answer enough. Joshua, like the working stiff, is going to take their empty platitudes now as he has in the past and vote the good old ticket and vote 'er straight.

We are glad to hear about the highways, but will be more pleased to roll the old tin trap over them.

Now we come to the good old plank about Labor. "The increasing stress of industrial life, the constant and necessary efforts because of world competition to increase production and decrease costs, have made it especially incumbent on those in authority to protect labor from undue exactions." Oh, boy, please remember "our Mr. Daugherty" and his famous injunctions; please remember the fight that Coolidge made to retain him in office; please remember the actions of many federal judges, and then remember that the Republican Party says, "It becomes specially incumbent upon those in authority to protect labor from undue exactions." Ain't she rich? It would seem to me to have been the better part to have kept quiet rather than make such a statement as that and things so fresh in our minds.

"There is no success great enough to justify the employment of women in labor under conditions which will impair their natural functions." From this statement we judge that they deem it fitting and proper to work women as much as they please in industry and under conditions which may be rotten just so long as the conditions are not rotten enough to affect their ability for procreation. In other words, it appears to be the idea of the Republican Party that a woman's sole business in life is to bear and rear children. Well, Teddy was a darn good Republican and he said so. Some of us have different ideas on the subject. We are so degenerate as to believe that woman's sole business and reason for being on earth is not merely that of having an infant constantly at her apron strings. The effect of woman in industry is not so much the effect upon the ratio of increase or decrease in population, but rather her effect upon the wages and conditions prevailing in that industry. With absolutely no discredit to women, we must admit the fact that those industries which employ mostly women are the poorest paid and the poorest conditioned industries.

While the remainder of the plank is laudatory, it really does not offer any concrete or immediate relief for the ills from which labor is now suffering.

Government control receives the exact action from this party for special privileges that one would expect. Government ownership never was favored by those who own the economic life of the nation.

Now we come to our merchant marine. The party declares itself in favor of a great and powerful merchant marine able to compete with the rest of the world. With all due respect to our Canadian brothers, I have this to say: Before the Republican or any other party starts talking about a great merchant marine it must first throw Johnny Bull out of our Congress. Those of you who remember the Panama Canal toll bill will remember that when Congress was contemplating the passage of an act which would exempt American ships from toll in the canal Great Britain stated that such an act would be repugnant to her. Result, bill did not pass. You must remember that in actual operation the Suez Canal, the property of Great Britain, does not collect toll from British ships. So it is with any measure designed to protect American shipping. If it is repugnant to Johnny our Congressmen, still under the orders of England, refuse to pass it.

The party goes on to state that, "That part of the merchant marine now owned by the Government should continue to be improved in its economic and efficient management, with reduction of the losses now paid through the Government by taxation until it is finally placed on so sound a basis that with ocean freight rates becoming normal, due to improvement in international affairs, it can be sold to American citizens." Yes, that part owned by the Government should be taken care of. There are lying in our harbors and streams some thousand ships. They are lying there decaying of wet and dry rust. The people paid dearly for the construction of those ships, yet in three years of Republican administration they are still lying there rotting. It sure would be a good policy to repair those ships and put them in operation, but why tell us they favor doing so when they have already had three years to do business in?

Yes, they also favor helping the soldier. Sure they passed a bonus act which is pretty good for the bankers.

Yes, they believe in conservation of the natural resources and believe that they

belong to the people. We suggest that in the next cabinet the party forgets to reappoint Falls, Denbys, and Daughertys.

Universal mobilization in wartime. Does that mean that they favor the conscription of wealth as well as men? That all man power from the laborer down to the President is to be conscripted and at a nominal pay? If so, we are waiting with a smile.

Immigration. Cal is in favor of that. He sure signed the new immigration bill after he ascertained that there was no use in his refusing to sign it, seeing as how there was a real good two-thirds majority in Congress ready to pass it over his veto. Who wouldn't save his face?

Orderly Government and law and order. The Republican Party is a disciple of those things. It cannot be disputed. Don't you remember that good old President who, during a certain street car strike placed U. S. mail boxes on the cars and defied the strikers to stop Government mail cars? Don't you remember our friends, Hughes, Taft, and Daugherty? Believe me, they sure believe in law and orderly government. pledged themselves to enforce the laws by first enforcing the Constitution. In three years, boys, you sure have enforced the Constitution. The records of the Department of Justice and the various courts will bear von ont.

Please remember that they also recognize party responsibility. If they mean it they should hang crepe on the door knob of Convention Hall, 'cause from the stench which has effervesced from Washington we feel that the party is either rotten or dead. They ought to recognize their responsibility enough to do some spring house cleaning. We suggest that they also fumigate, as the next administration might not appreciate their choice of perfumery.

That is all of the platform of the Republican Party which I shall treat on. There are several other planks, but they do not affect the people the same as those which I have mentioned.

Now, brother, if you happen to be a good Democrat and this ever sees print and reaches your eye, don't say, "What a nice fellow that No. 291 Press Secretary is." As soon as that Democratic Platform reaches me, you come in for yours. However, it won't be as long as this article because of the fact that both are always essentially the same except in phraseology and that usual three per cent in tariff.

Now, Brother Ford, if this is too long to print under correspondence, just run it under a separate cover as a supplement to the WORKER.

Peoria, if I don't get that other platform in time, I will answer your May letter more fully in the August number.

How about a two hundred page Journal soon boys? Let's go get 'er.

With best wishes to all and with profound sorrow for the toes treaded on this month, I now ring off.

R. E. SMOOT.

L. U. NO. 292, ST. PAUL, MINN. Editor:

In view of the many attacks before, during and since the June 17 convention, and the barrage of misrepresentation and lies carried by the daily press, I believe that the members of our Brotherhood will be interested to know just what happened as seen by a rank and file worker whose only interest is to see the workers' organizations strengthened until we can take over all industry and the Government and operate them by and for the workers.

The convention was called to order by Wm. Mahoney, of St. Paul, at 11:15 a. m., Tuesday, June 17, and was opened by prayer by the Reverend Williams, pastor of the Peoples' Church, St. Paul. Wm. Mahoney, by the way, is editor of the St. Paul Union Advocate, official organ of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, and has been prominent in the Minnesota Labor Movement and particularly the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement for several years, and as chairman of the National Arrangements Committee he read the call and gave the convention a general review of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Movement and the conferences of November, 1923, and March, 1924, which resulted in the call being sent out for the National Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention, June 17, 1924. He also reviewed the St. Louis Conference of the Conference for Progressive Political Action held in February, 1924, and how a great many of the people who attended that conference and left the inference that a third party would be formed at Cleveland on July 4 had gone to Chicago just a few days after the St. Louis Conference and signed a document giving Wm. G. McAdoo a clean bill of health and virtually endorsing him as the Democratic nominee for President.

Mr. Mahoney then reviewed the attacks by the Washington weekly newspaper "Labor" and the Minnesota Daily Star (supposed to be a Farmer-Labor paper) and the later attack by Senator La Follette. He also reviewed the non-partisan policy followed by Mr. Gompers and the powerful lobby maintained at Washington by the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhood organizations to beg the Old Parties for legislation which is always declared unconstitutional or not enforced, after years of begging in order to get it passed, and stated that there were many people that felt it time for the farmers and workers to get together on the political field nationally and nominate and elect candidates on a Farmer-Labor Platform. Mr. Mahoney closed his talk with an appeal for harmony and unity, and hoped that something of a permanent nature would come out of the convention.

Mr. Mahoney was then unanimously chosen temporary chairman and C. A.

Hathaway, secretary of the National Arrangements Committee and formerly district business agent of the International Association of Machinists, was chosen temporary secretary.

Several telegrams from local unions of various crafts and from Farmer-Labor groups of various States, wishing the convention success, were read amid applause from the delegates.

Mr. Mahoney explained that the various groups responsible for the sending out of the call had held several conferences during the past few days and had tentatively agreed on rules of order for the convention, but that they had not arrived at an agreement as to plan of organization, platform or candidates, if any were to be nominated, but had decided to refer these matters to the convention for their decision without any recommendation from these conferences. The rules of order were read and adopted and adjournment was taken for luncheon.

The Tuesday afternoon session was opened and a partial report of the credentials committee was made, and 522 delegates from 30 States were seated. Among the organizations represented were the National Organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Amalgamated Metal Workers, National Prison Comfort Club, The Woman's Party, The Workers (Communist) Party of America, The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, World War Veterans. Among State organizations represented were the Farmer-Labor Parties of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, the Progressive Parties of Idaho and Nebraska.

There were local unions of United Mine Workers, Railroad Carmen, Shoe Workers, Carpenters, Roofers, Machinists, Boiler Makers, Railway Trainmen, Engineers (Locomotive), Firemen and Enginemen, Switchmen, Bakery Workers, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Clothing Workers, Musicians, Fur Workers, Bookkeepers and Stenographers. Cigar Makers, Tailors, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Electrical Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Ladies Auxiliaries, Woman's Union Label Leagues. Building Trades Councils and Central Labor Unions, and many concerns and producers' cooperative societies. During the reading of credentials the numerous press representatives had been concocting what was intended as a little joke on Robert Minor, journist and cartoonist, who is covering the convention for the Daily Worker, official organ of the Workers' Party.

One of them handed the chairman a credential which stated that in accord with the rules of the convention the press representatives had organized a group of twenty-five and desired representation in the convention. The credential stated that

Minor had been chosen as their delegate and the name of the organization was "Upton Sinclair's Brass Checkers Local No. 1."

Chairman McDonald ruled that the credential be referred to the credentials committee for action. Many were present who took the credential seriously. A delegate declared that the offer for affiliation by the press representatives should be immediately considered and their delegate seated and the newspapermen thanked for their support.

A motion to this effect was put and carried with a shout, followed by cries for a speech from Minor.

Minor responded. He turned the guns on the jokesters and delivered an address that will live long in the memory of every delegate present.

He said:

"Let me ask your kind indulgence for the members of our craft. Our craft suffers as few others do with the pollution, dishonesty and cowardice characteristic of our sordid society.

"Let me humbly apologize for the prostitution that has characterized our craft here in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago from which city I come. Let me apologize for the deliberate lying and sabotage that has come to this convention

"I take it that my colleagues would like to say that they are ashamed, and regret what they can not say. Many of them are forced to present this gathering in every color but that of the truth.

"I reported the republican convention just finished at Cleveland, where they nominated a refrigerator for president and Hell and Maria for vice president, and between the two they blow hot and cold.

"The republican party, that party that 70 years ago was founded in Wisconsin as a third party, has grown to its three score years and ten and is ready to die.

"We face the same situation today that the republican party did in 1854 when the whig and democratic parties represented no division. There must be a redrawing of party lines to fit new conditions.

"We must not leave the hall without a Farmer-Labor Party. We are destined as much as the republican party was seventy years ago to win and be one of the two dominant parties and finally the dominant party in this country."

Minor's address brought forth the greatest ovation of the day.

After Robt. Minor's address the press representatives announced that they had ordered their delegate to return to the Brass Checkers Local for further instructions and the convention got down to business in the election of permanent officers. State Senator Chas. S. Taylor, of Montana, was elected Permanent Chairman, and Duncan McDonald, a coal miner and former President of the Illinois

State Federation of Labor, was elected Vice Chairman. Miss Alice Lorrain Dailey, a former school teacher and a prominent Farmer-Laborite of South Dakota, was elected Permanent Secretary, and Otto Wangerin, of the Railway Clerks, and Mrs. Jesse Bullet Kastener, of the State of Washington, a dirt farmer, were elected Assistant Secretaries.

During the afternoon session there was some discussion as to how the committees were to be elected and it was finally decided that the delegates from each State would caucus and elect one member each to each of the three following committees: Organization, Platform, and Candidates and Nominations. Most of the delegations caucussed immediately after the convention adjourned and elected their committeemen to be reported to the convention early Wednesday the 18th.

On Wednesday morning a further report, adding about 150 more delegates to the convention, was read and the following announcements made as to the selections of the members of the committees by the various State delegations:

Organization Committee—Whitney, California; Dietrich, Colorado; Bedacht, Connecticut; Foster, Illinois; Kramer, Iowa; Howat, Kansas; Simons, Massachusetts; Reynolds, Michigan; Mahoney, Minnesota; Cannon, Missouri; Wilson, Montana; Green, Nebraska; Brunn, New Jersey; Weinstone, New York; Knutson, North Dakota; White, Ohio; Stallard, Oklahoma; Conte, Oregon; Merrick, Pennsylvania; Putnam, South Dakota; Halzafel, Tennessee; Kennedy, Washington; Tenhune, Wisconsin; Meitzen, Texas.

Platform Committee—Ryckman, California; Ballam, Connecticut; MacDonald, Illinois; Howat, Kansas; Gitlow, Massachusetts; Cohen, Michigan; Hathaway, Minnesota; Clark, Missouri; Stoner, Montana; Dietrich, Nebraska; Lore, New Jersey; Poyntz, Rhode Island; Whitmer, North Dakota; Wilkins, Ohio; Cobb, Oklahoma; Conte, Oregon; Manley, New York; McGowan, Pennsylvania; Ayres, South Dakota; Rubenbrock, Tennessee; Ryan, Washington; Naylor, West Virginia; Donovan, Wisconsin.

Committee on Nominations—Gorman, California; Falkner, Colorado; Bittleman, Connecticut; Browder, Illinois; Kelvig, Iowa; Fraley, Kansas; Lovestone, Massachusetts; Owens, Michigan; Enstrom, Minnesota; Mihelic, Missouri; Holland, Montana; Taylor, Nebraska; Snyder, Oklahoma; Krumbein, North Carolina; Henke, North Dakota, Ruthenberg, Ohio; Strom, Pennsylvania; Siegel, Rhode Island; Hagen, Tennessee; Mason, Washington; Reben, West Virginia; Halonen, Wisconsin.

More telegrams were read from labor organizations and farmer organizations in different parts of the United States, after which the three committees above named left the convention and started their work. The rest of Wednesday, until about 4 p. m. was

consumed by speaking. Chairman Tailor, Vice Chairman McDonald, Secretary Miss Alice Lorrain Dailey, Mrs. Jesse B. Kastner and others spoke. Shortly before the noon recess the St. Paul Daily News, noon edition, came out with two inch headlines stating that a split was impending and that the delegates were to be driven from the Convention Hall (Municipal Auditorium) by the police and other dire things were going to happen. Mr. Mahoney took the platform and bitterly attacked the press for its slanders and lies and warned the delegates not to pay any attention to the daily press and denied that he had made any such statements as the press had credited him with.

Delegate William Z. Foster, of the Workers Party, then secured the floor and spoke as follows:

"In answer to the statement which was made by Brother Mahoney I want to state on behalf of the Workers Party that we have not come here for the purpose of capturing this convention. We realize that in order for a Farmer-Labor Party to be a success it cannot be a Communist Party. We do not expect to see a Communist program come out of this convention, a Communist form of organization, or Communist candidates nominated. We expect to see a platform which will rally the great mass of farmers and workers. We expect that type of organization and that type of candidates.

"We repudiate the statements in the press. The statements are made for the purpose of destroying the Farmer-Labor movement in the United States and for no other reason."

The afternoon session was further occupied by speeches from the various delegates until about 4 p. m., when Delegate Mahoney again appeared and stated that the Organization Committee had practically agreed and would be ready to report at 7 p. m., provided the delegates wanted an evening session. It was immediately decided to hold the evening session, and the Chairman announced that the Platform Committee was ready to report. Delegate Manley read the Platform Committee's report and it was ordered printed and distributed to the delegates as quickly as possible and the Platform Committee to make some changes before it was finally acted upon.

Then came William Mahoney with the report of the Organization Commttee, a unanimous document that had been thrashed out in extended meetings of the committees. "There is nothing elusive about this report," said Mahoney. "There is nothing tricky about it. It meets the situation that confronts us."

He then read the report and moved its adoption, stating that the report did not complete the work in this convention of organizing the Farmer-Labor Party. He said that it merely laid the foundation of a Farmer-Labor Party truly representative of all groups.

"What we want is all groups in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party on a single platform in support of a single candidate," said Mahoney. "We know that there will be new groups within the next month ready to cooperate with us."

He was evidently referring to the elements that are certain to break away from the Cleveland gathering of the Conference for Progressive Political Action when that gathering next month turns its face against independent political action.

Delegate William Z. Foster, of the Workers Party then got the floor, pointing out that there was some difference of opinion in the Organization Committee. He urged the importance of the report of the Organization Committee, claiming the question of the indorsement of candidates was insignificant in comparison.

He declared that the Communists had come to the convention believing in the immediate organization of a centralized Farmer-Labor Party. "But there is an issue even greater than the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party," said Foster, "and that is the unity of our movement. We believe that although this organization is not as complete as the plan we proposed, we are satisfied that this plan will develop the Farmer-Labor Party that we want. We urge that the convention give its whole-hearted support to this proposition."

The report was then adopted unanimously and adjournment taken until Thursday morning.

- 1. We declare in favor of the organization of a national Farmer-Labor Party.
- 2. That this new party shall be entirely free from any alliance with or be subject to the control of any organization serving the interests of those who profit from the private ownership of the great monopoly in industry and commerce.
- 3. That both the Republican and Democratic Parties are the servants of these great private interests and that their representatives in public office, their committeemen in charge of their party affairs and the source of their party funds are selected by, financed by and used by the beneficiaries of these enemies of the common good.

Economic-Political Unity

- 4. That the only way in which a new party can be established free from the influence of monopoly and corruption control is by making the economic and occupational groups which do and must exist in every modern community, the units of its organization, together with such labor and farmer political groups as are organized in support of their interests.
- 5. That this convention declares in behalf of the majority rule and to seek to secure control of this country only by the majority rule, and in doing so seeks to create a political party whose delegates to conventions, committeemen in control of its affairs, and public officers elected by it, shall be answerable only to the occupational and other groups which elected them.

State Units for Party

6. It further recognizes the fact that a national political party in the United States must be organized with regard to the State Units which, together, compose the national government. The national legislative body is created and controlled wholly by the action within the States-two United States Senators from each State and a Congressman from each congressional district within the States, making up the membership of that The President and Vice President, body. elected once in four years, are also chosen by electors elected by the States. In consideration of the foregoing, your committee recommends that the first requisite to the creation of an effective national political party of the workers and farmers is to create effective State political parties ready to co-operate in the national elections and able to act as national units in national affairs.

Getting Other Groups In

7. The national organization and campaign committee is authorized to carry on negotiations with any other group which favors the organization of a national Farmer-Labor Party with the view of uniting upon a single set of candidates and a platform and to give to such groups representation upon the national campaign and organization committee.

Thursday morning copies of the platforms were distributed to the delegates, additional credentials of farmers who had been delayed by storms and bad roads were reported and additional telegrams urging a national class Farmer-Labor Party were read and Delegate Alexander Howat, of Kansas; Delegate Shoemacker, of Wisconsin, and other delegates livened the convention with speeches while waiting for the committees to finish their work. However, before noon the committee on nominations reported, recommending that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in accord with the report of the organization committee, which had been adopted by the convention on Wed-Delegate Taylor, of Nebraska (Farmer), made a minority report, signed by himself only, asking the convention to tender the nomination to Mr. La Follette. This discussion occupied the time of the convention until the noon recess and was still undecided at noon.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Walter Thomas Mills, of the California Delegation, took up a collection of nearly \$800 from the delegates and visitors to help pay the expenses of the arrangements committee and the convention, and the coming expense of the national executive committee. After the collection was taken the minority report of the nominating and candidates committee was again taken up and after about two hours further discussion it was adopted without

opposition from more than a dozen delegates, and a motion carried to proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Miss Alice Lorrain Dailey nominated Brother Duncan McDonald for President. No one cared to make any further nominations, so Brother McDonald was the unanimous choice. Brother McDonald then spoke to the convention at some length and thanked the delegates for the honor bestowed upon him, and said that he would endeavor to give the workers and farmers the best that was in him, before, during and after the election.

before, during and after the election.

Bro. John C. Kennedy, of the Farmer-Labor Party, of Washington, then nominated Bro. Wm. Bouck, a dirt farmer of that State, for Vice President, and he also was chosen unanimously and indicated by his talk to the convention that he was a suitable running mate for the coal miner chosen to head the Farmer-Labor ticket, and if any of the brothers have an opportunity to hear either of them during the coming campaign my advice is to go hear them and all of us should support the National Farmer-Labor ticket with whole resources, moral, financial, and otherwise, in view of the Republican Refrigerator and Hell and Maria and the present outlook of the Democratic cat fight now going on in New York. The workers have nothing to gain by the election of either of the two old party candidates.

platform committee then reported and if Brother Ford can find room in our journal I hope he will print it in another column along with names of the National Campaign Committee. This platform had been changed to some extent over night and during Thursday by various delegates who had appeared before the committee and after a very short discussion was unanimously adopted, after which the convention recessed for a few minutes, during which time the various State delegations caucussed and elected two representatives each to the national campaign and organization committee. After these names had been announced to the convention and a meeting of the national committee arranged and announced for the next day the convention adjourned at 9:20 p. m., Thursday, June 19, 1924.

TIRES WITH 500 NAIL HOLES LEAK NO AIR

A new puncture-proof inner tube has been invented by a Mr. M. E. Milburn of Chicago. In actual test it was punctured 500 times without the loss of air. This wonderful new tube increases mileage from 10,000 to 12,000 miles and eliminates changing tires. It costs no more than the ordinary tube. Mr. Milburn wants them introduced everywhere and is making a special offer to agents. Write Sales Manager, D. R. Hansen, 336 West 47th St., Chicago.

The above is what actually happened in the convention and the wrangling, splitting, hair pulling, bomb throwing contest reported by the daily press did not take place, except in the minds of the prostituted press writers of the kept press.

You will notice that the national committee are authorized to negotiate with and try to cooperate with any other groups or organizations and to organize groups who want a real Farmer-Labor Party and everything is left wide open so that other groups and organizations can come in and elect their representatives to the national committee and I hope and I believe every other delegate who attended this convention hopes that by the time you are reading this the Cleveland convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will have decided to cooperate with this national committee and that they can reach an agreement for the conduct of the 1924 campaign, so that all working class elements in the United States of America can be united in a mass, working class, farmer-labor political movement that will sweep the workers into political power in this country and stop the robbery and oppression of the workers and farmers of the country. We further hope that after the 1924 campaign another national convention will be held and that there will be from five to ten thousand delegates to that convention representing the various workers and farmers, economic, political, educational. fraternal and cooperative groups, and that this provisional national Farmer-Labor Party can then be made a permanent institution to continuously fight for the interests of the workers and farmers.

OSCAR COOVER.

L. U. NO. 405, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA Editor:

Well, we are back again for the July We thought last month that it would be the last, but am still getting a little work around here and still hanging on. Just returned from Waterloo, Iowa, where I had the honor of representing Local No. 405 at the State convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor. The electrical workers in Iowa were sure well represented. Out of 23 locals in the State three were represented and one of them was the local in Waterloo. The others were Cedar Rapids and Burlington. That is a fine showing, boys, and then you expect the State Federation to know what we want and help us get it. Get yourselves together, Iowa electrical workers. There is going to be a call sent out this summer for a meeting of representatives of all Iowa locals some time this fall to get some legislation for our men at the next session of the Iowa lawmakers. When you get this call try to be represented.

I notice in Brother Bachie's letter that he suggests all the pen-pushers form a protective association. Good idea, Bachie. We could have a little fraternity of our own in the not distant future where we can all meet in the recreation hall of our old members' home (if we get one). I notice that some of the scribes who started the year well are dropping out. Don't see "Skinny" Connor, of Tulsa, in this time. Come on, "Skinny," if you don't get in every month you won't be eligible for this press organization.

I notice Kansas City has some writer, and if I am not badly mistaken I know who he is even if he don't sign any name to his stuff. How about it, A. W.? Since our last issue our junior Iowa Senator, Brookhart, was re-nominated. He went over big, and now the old party bosses are scratching their heads and wondering how he did it on less than \$50 campaign expenses. Let's look them over good when we go to the polls this fall and follow the advice of the American Federation and vote to elect our friends and defeat our enemies regardless of party! Well, boys, I guess this will be all for this month. Fraternally.

JACK ARMSTRONG.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

On the eve of our annual election of officers I am going to predict my reelection, and since I am the only candidate nominated to the office of press secretary I feel certain of making a representative showing.

In whatever official capacity that of press secretary may be considered, whatever glory, distinction, criticism or damnation may be achieved, is all mine to share for the third time and the privileges that are mine to enjoy if occasion warrants may cause some of the boys to wish someone else was on the job.

The Maine State Branch, A. F. of L., successfully conducted their annual convention at Calais, Me., on June 2, 3, 4 and 5. I say successfully in view of the fact that one of our members and a strong labor workers—Alexander F. Eagles—was for the third consecutive year returned as president, while many other local boys were appointed to offices of importance.

Calais is an inconvenient location geographically and by no means central, but the adjacent Canadian territory must have greatly influenced its selection as a convention city. In fact, Brother Smith, our delegate to the convention, admitted in his detailed report to the local that many of the delegates enjoyed a long auto ride on the Canadian side of the river, but remained reticent on any subject but the beautiful scenery.

Our first year under the present working agreement, that formulated by a joint conference board, has terminated, during

which period all adverse situations, mostly small ones, have been handled harmoniously, consequently we all feel confident in the integrity of the board and are entering the second year assured that conditions present no cause for complaint.

Work is not plentiful at present, a condition that supposedly reflects from general business depression. But most of the boys are getting in good time and not

complaining much.

One of our most valued and respected members, Ed. S. Boulos, always prominent in local and labor affairs in general, has branched out in what promises to be a thriving electrical business of his own, with an attractive location in the business section. Needless to state, his principles and his business are conducted strictly on union policy and we naturally wish him success.

Another esteemed brother, C. Ludwig Kimball, always prominent in the local, not only as a union man, but as an entertainer of rare merit, has entered partnership with his brothers in an electrical business on Cross Street, catering chiefly to motor and armature work.

He, like Brother Boulos, will not be missed from our ranks, however, as both

retain membership in No. 567.

Well, brothers, I don't know if I have written too much or not enough, but if I close now I am satisfied and no doubt our editor will more than agree with me.

Come on, brother press secretaries, send them in; we are all interested more and more in each others' trials and success and the medium of the WORKER serves well to condense us all into one family.

Fraternally yours,

M. M. McKenney, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

I suppose I had better get busy and get a line or two in the WORKER this month or I will get canned.

There is nothing startling to write about. However, business has picked up a bit and all of the boys are working at present, but the most of it is small, so we can't tell how soon it will slack up again, but let us hope it lasts long enough for some of us poor bums to get on our feet.

I almost forgot to tell about our picnic on the seventh of June, which was a huge success. Although I had the misfortune of being unable to attend, I understand that everybody had a wonderful time. There were some special events that I wanted to send in for publication but I failed to get a detailed report, so will have to get it in later.

As there is nothing else of importance I will close for this time.

Sincerely,

J. H. CANNON, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 620, SHEBOYGAN, WIS. Editor:

While reading over the latest JOURNAL it seemed to me to be a shame that this local never had any news in the JOURNAL. I have always enjoyed reading the letters, both short and long, from the different locals, so for this reason I have elected myself temporary press secretary (I wonder if it will be approved), to write a letter about this local, so we will get in print at least once. I believe every local should have a letter in the JOURNAL once in a while, so I hope this little effort will be published in the next issue.

Although work is a bit slack around here at present, all the boys are healthy and happy. All of our gang would like to have more work, but what's the use of kicking and growling? You don't get any more for it, do you? No, I don't think you do. I don't say a, man shouldn't try to advance himself, but don't growl when you lose a few hours. Cheer up; the world wasn't made in a day.

I'll try and tell you "Who's Who," in Local

No. 620 of this city.

"Boscoe" Wilbert is holding down the job of President. Darn good fellow, too, but he ought to be called "Baldy" in recognition of the first class skating rink he has on his dome. No offense, "Boscoe."

Anthony "Specks" Foerster is our noble

Anthony "Specks" Foerster is our noble Vice President and he sure sets the ball arolling when any interesting topic comes up.

Tommy MacDonald (Mac) has held down the Recording Secretary's job as long as I can remember. "Mac" is a good loyal Union man, too. I always think of him as belonging to the old guard; true and faithful forever.



How Bleachodent Whitens Dark Teeth In Three Minutes

Bleachodent Combination contains a mild liquid to soften stains—and a special paste which gently removes them. Dull, yellow or tobacco-stained teeth are made flashing white, sparkling clear—almost while you wait! Perfected by two prominent dentists. Just use liquid-once a week—paste every day. Keeps teeth wonderfully white and lustrous. Don't go around with bad looking teeth. They spoil appearance, and besides cause tooth decay, and bad breath. Get Bleachodent COMBINATION (containing both liquid and paste) for small cost. Distributed by Bleachodent Dental Laboratories and sold by drug and department stores everywhere.

Maybe you consider this your job, "Mac," old fellow, but I think you have enough to do already, and that's why I'm writing this

short but sweet epistle.

"Happy" Fedder was taking care of the financial end of our local, but he's bent on being a contractor, so "Looie" Van Der Bloern was elected to fill the vacancy. I think "Looie" is going to pound some of us on the back in regard to paying dues and fines. Perhaps the writer isn't exempt, either.

Then we have Dan Sachse as first inspector and W. Schoerger is foreman. These two like to go fishing; in fact, all of the boys like to go and fish perhaps better than

working.

"Hank" Van Der Bloern is right on deck when it comes to kidding or putting something over on someone else. There has been a rumor around for some times that he has a crush on a certain widow in town. Let's see what he has to say about it at the next meeting.

Must cut this short, or our friend and brother, C. P. F., may not publish it. The rest of the boys I will name and give a little history of each some other time. They include such celebrities as, "Porky" and George Weinkauf, George Martin, Roy Dione, "Georgie" Kane, Sandy Farchmin, Englebert Guehma, Ed. Meves, a mysterious Mr. Manti, who comes to meetings once in a while, Walter Groensin and Frank Bickel. If I have forgotten any I'll remember them next time.

For the information of the reader, I will say that I have signed this letter "Mysterio" because in this way, without letting the boys know who I am in the local, I can try to put more "Pep" into our local which it surely needs.

BROTHER MYSTERIO,

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J. Editor:

The weather is rather warm and sitting at a meeting isn't very comfortable, which accounts for the poor attendance. However, that doesn't mean there is lack of interest. Far be it from such; in fact, the first meeting of the month was rather lively. Brother Lenahan and a contractor had an argument about the tools he should furnish. Several things came out in the wash and it was surprising to see the number of brothers who were unacquainted with that section of the agreement. So it wouldn't be a bad idea for the members who were not present to look it up and see where they stand.

At the initiation several of the older members were present and Frank Thomas, Jack Pender, "Pop" Hargraves, Teddy Roll, and a few others were more at home.

There was Schrader and son all the way from Roselle. Charlie says he is still going strong.

Hello, Joe; how are you and the rest of the Havolka family?

Well, Fred, is Linden still on the map? My word, Joe Rubel is even here.

Nobody here from Rahway? Bathing must be good up at the Rahway Water Works.

Kirk Franz is some traveling man. He knows a lot of good jokes now.

Bob delivered a short speech to the new members and presented each with an I. B. E. W. button and wiring rules.

The new members are A. Bass, F. Faulk, F. Lundy, S. Gerson and W. McKinley.

The outing committee—T. Roll, W. Hargraves, S. Kisner and V. Tighe—have selected Great Kills as the place for the outing.

V. Tighe, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX. Editor:

A few more lines from Local No. 716, of Houston, Tex., the coming city of the South.

We have just had in our port the Steamer "Lafayette," which will carry the Houston delegation of the Advertising Club to London and this fact brings Houston in the limelight of the world as a port. This also brings to us lots of electrical work, which is the most interesting thing that we can talk about.

At present the Houston Lighting and Power Company are building the first unit of their new plant. This plant, when completed, will equal anything in the South, and the plant is located at Deep Water on the channel, about ten miles from the heart of our city.

Work is still very good, but prospects are for a slack period ahead of us.

It has been the talk among quite a few of our members who are deeply interested in the home for electrical workers that some ways and means will be provided for the same at the next convention and this bubble will blow over and become a reality. I personally believe that we could extend this proposition to cover the widows and orphans of electrical workers. This would be one of the best things that we ever undertook.

Will close this letter with best wishes for all.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. STONE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 892, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

To make my promise good I'll have to make a trial as press secretary. So I will start off with a little of our history, as it is short.

We organized in February, with around twenty-four members, which was a fair

percentage, but it is some job to get a fair attendance.

We have a good bunch of men to pilot us and we see no reason why we should not have a successful local.

We had a nice little smoker last Thursday night, and we all had a dandy time. Sandwiches, drinks and smokes were distributed, and I thought it was a cloudy night, but someone said they saw the moonshine.

We missed Recording Secretary Keith, who headed north a few days ago. Let us hear from you, Fred.

Business is none too brisk here now, but we find about enough to keep going. Wages are as "per usual," just enough to exist on, and yet we have several men (non-union) who say they are making good money and see no need of giving it to the local. Calling 60 cents good wages. Am glad to see our neighboring towns getting well under way. We wish them much success.

S. J. NOEL, Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1144, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Editor:

Since my last letter got by the waste basket, I'll try again this month. Work here isn't plentiful at this time, but the boys all seem busy. At the time of writing my last letter we were installing more traffic lamps up town and the job will soon be finished, which will mean the writer will take out a traveling card; also Bro. Ed. Cole, who dropped in here from Kansas City. Brother Watson left town some time ago for Columbus, Ga. We all miss you Bill! Why not drop a line when you have time?

The traffic lamps extend from Eighteenth to Twenty-second Streets, and from First to Fifth Avenue, taking in the down town loop. The entire system operates from one tower, which is located on Third Avenue and Twentieth Street.

We have had a number of accidents since my last letter. At this writing I deeply regret to mention that we lost a loyal and faithful brother on June 10. Brother Frank C. Tucker, while repairing a primary line, came in direct contact with a 2,300 volt line. In spite of all efforts to revive him, death followed a few minutes after the accident and he never regained consciousness. Brother Tucker was in good standing with the I. O., which means much to his wife. We should all look after our dues without the secretary giving us notice. Bro. Dan Weir had an accident a few days ago. He was making a joint in a primary and came in contact with an arc circuit, burning three

places on his right hand. Bro. Dick Crandall hurt his leg some time ago and has been off from work since. I see Dick has left for Chicago by the overland route. Hope you land safe and sound without losing any parts of your car, Richard. Bro. Robert McFerrin, who has been up in Hammond, Ind., the past year is paying us a little visit. Bob expects to leave us again soon. Said the weather was too hot here. He almost froze in Hammond last winter. I understand Bro."Slim" Connell was in Hammond a while; also "Dutch" Snider. Slim, do you recall the time we went into Butte, Mont., together? I heard from Brother Hembree in Atlanta, that Brother Harris met his death a short time ago while working there. I regret that so many have passed out of our midst while at the trade, and most of them still in the prime of life. I've noticed a lot about the plan to build a home for the members who have grown old fighting for the cause.

Local Union No. 1144, is in favor of such a plan to be carried out and I trust in time we will be able to accomplish our end.

Our sister Local No. 136, is going strong with the contractors at the present time. From all reports most of the contractors have signed the new agreements. Brother Driver, who is Business Agent for the Narrow-backs, certainly stays on the job. You can always locate Brother Driver around Seller's Drug Co., on 4th and 20th St., when he isn't busy. The stick walkers can be found mostly on what we call the "Race Track." I notice Bro. "Kid" Cooper hangs around the Track a lot since he started to wearing these bell bottom collegian pan's. Can you imagine a lineman dressing up like one of these drug store cow boys? He is young yet. Perhaps the boy will outgrow it by the time he is twenty-one. Brother Jacks is holding down the city job as meter setter and trouble man, while Bert holds down "Gaffer" on the job.

Billy Cope has two scissor bills on his truck down at the light, but from all reports he makes them live hard. Bro. "Pee Wee" Calender has charge of all underground work and certainly has one "red head" in the gang along with Henry, our worthy Chairman. "Slick" says the gang he has is one hundred per cent and they have the job of rebuilding Bessemer. The Bell hasn't any men carrying cards here. Can't do anything with them and their company union.

Well, since I helped on a car load of poles today and running out of something to write, I'll dead end here and two blocks. With success to the Brotherhood and three cheers for the home, I remain.

Fraternally yours,

ROY C. JOHNSON.

BUILDERS

To each is given a bag of tools, A shapeless mass and a book of rules; And each must make, ere life is flown, A stumbling block or a stepping stone. Isn't it strange that princes and kings And clowns that caper in sawdust rings, And common folks like you and me, Are builders for eternity?

-Author Unknown.



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

GEO. W. WOOMER

ULY FIRST has arrived again and with it the recollection of that great July 1, 1922, when the railroad shopmen's strike was started. Today, after two years, we still find several railroads on which the shopmen are still fighting. On the Pennsylvania we celebrate the second anniversary of the strike, as well as the third anniversary of official severance of diplomatic relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and System Federation No. 90. For three years the Pennsylvania has been trying to establish the "Atterbury Plan" and if a true statement of the effect on the railroad was obtainable it certainly would make interesting reading. Some outstanding features might be set out as follows:

Two years ago over 33,000 of their trained shopmen went on strike and it is safe to say that 25,000 of them are still out. Millions of dollars have been spent in an effort to keep up the service. Financial papers run statement which shows it cost them \$26,000,000 in the year 1923, as evidenced by comparison between Pennsylvania, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio.

Latest inspection reports of the I. C. C. show the condition of equipment still bad. Percentage of defects as high as any period during the strike and larger percentage ordered out of service. Killed and accident record shows large increase.

Enormous dropping off in business as shown by comparison with settled roads in same territory and reductions in forces, especially in transportation department.

Defendant in legal action that if won by System Federation No. 90, will involve the payment of approximately \$15,000,000 damages.

In connection with the loss of business they have had to resort to many different schemes to try to hold customers and try to win back some who had taken their business to other lines. The latest along this line cropped up in Harrisburg recently where a propaganda statement signed by representatives of the Big Four (?) transportation organizations was spread broadcast about the city. This letter tried to impress

upon the business men and shippers they were committing suicide by not patronizing the Pennsylvania. It had all the earmarks of having been prepared in the Philadelphia office and of course it would be no trick at all to have some of those so-called labor organizations sign it. We have learned this through experience with the leaders of these organizations on the Pennsylvania.

Thinking over the many things that have happened since July First of 1922, we wonder if our membership will keep them in mind for the next few months when the air and press will be filled with the propaganda of those seeking political office. The present administration at Washington will be seeking to convince our people they are the friends of the workers. When they do. just think of the fact that it was a Republican Congress that created the Esch-Cummins law; it was this administration that appointed the members of the Labor Board that brought about the strike; it was this administration that failed to settle the strike when the opportunity presented itself; it was this administration that secured the most sweeping and drastic injunction ever issued in a labor dispute; it was this administration that prosecuted hundreds of cases against our members, but failed to prosecute the railroads for violations of the safety laws, thereby being responsible for many deaths and injuries among employees and passengers; it was this administration that prevented the proper consideration of the Howell-Barkley bill, presented by railroad employees, during the past session of Congress.

From these few experiences railroad men have had with this administration it is safe to say that it is ONE HUNDRED PER CENT REACTIONARY and should not receive the support of any worker. On the other hand we believe every worker, and especially railroad workers, should do everything to defeat the present administration when election day comes around. Also keep in mind that the election of a friendly Congressman or Senator is just as important as defeating the present administration.

Do the people rule? In discussing revision of the House rules, Congressman Fish said: "Let us go back to a little history. We witnessed here the extreme folly of the present rules at the last session of Congress when a minority of two members controlled all legislation in the House; when the chairman of the rules committee and the majority leader, both of whom were defeated for re-election, controlled absolutely all legislation."—Exchange.

GOMPERS WARNS DEMOCRATS PLATFORM MUST VOICE PEOPLE'S **ASPIRATIONS**

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the democratic platform committee for fifty minutes on Labor's political demands concluded with this warning-

"If we are to be disappointed here, as we were in Cleveland, I leave it to your imagination where the great masses of the people of the United States will go. We can not go on with disappointment after disappointment."

Nearly one hundred American Federation of Labor officials and officials of international unions surrounded Mr. Gompers as he spoke. The whole appeal, a masterful piece of work, was for a platform, and candidates that would typify the spirit of the time and adequately express the determination of the people.

Strong in voice but not yet in full strength, physically, President Gompers stood throughout his great appeal, an appeal which many interpreted as a warning that there must be a resort to other means in the event of failure here.

Fully two hundred labor representatives are here, all of them joining in the effort to secure proper platform declarations and all united also in support of the Vice Presidential candidacy of George L. Berry.

June 23, 1924.

To All Locals and Unions:

We wish to call your attention to affairs as they concern The Telautograph

On a recent installation, in the City of Cleveland, men were furnished this company direct by this Union with the understanding that they would be employed on an installation at the Hotel Statler until the job was completed.

For no satisfactory reason whatever, and long before completion of job, our men were discharged from the employ of the above company and the work was finished by non-union men employed and furnished by The Telautograph Company.

Inasmuch as we are handicapped in dealing with this company, owing to the nature of this particular job, we are appealing to our various locals to assist in all ways possible to prevent a repetition of this in other cities as well as this one. The Telautograph Company installs their equipment in hotels, banks and other buildings of a similar nature, throughout the country.

We have been assured by our international officers of their support in this matter, as it concerns us and we are carrying out their request by writing this letter and hope that you will be duly impressed by the importance of same.

May we hope that you will give this matter all the consideration that it requires and assist in all ways possible to correct the unfair tactics of The Telautograph Company until they have adjusted matters with us to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of all others concerned, by refusing to furnish them men or permitting their work to be installed?

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 38, Per John A. Malcohm.

A CROOK'S PARADISE AND A WORKING MAN'S HELL

For every job we have on this coast in every craft, there are twenty men. At present in Los Angeles, 40,000 are out of work, some voluntarily in jail, so as to eat, others have committed suicide, rather than starve. In and around San Francisco and Oakland, 8,000 building trades men are out of work. In Sacramento 10 per cent of the men are out of work. In Stockton, the famous open-shop town of California, there are ten men for every job, and all kinds of low wages, some contracting their labor, a rotten condition. All other cities and towns are in the same shape.

Pay no attention to elaborate newspaper ads and fake items. They originate from people whose place is behind the bars, who have caused untold misery among working people in this State, and in spite of this two thousand a day are still arriving at Los Angeles, lured here by these fake ads and news items, here to enter into competition with their fellow workers for a job, and none in sight.

If you are only getting \$1.00 per day where you are, you had better stay there. Your chances of getting even that here are slim.

We are contemplating sending out an appeal to our more fortunate unions for funds to feed destitute union men and their families. This is the exact condition existing in California.

We warn you to stay away. If you think this is bunk, then let it seep into your dome, that if it were bunk the writer would land in jail and stay there for some time to come.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. BROPHY.

Member of L. U. 591, I. B. E. W., and Business Agent of the San Joaquin County Building Trades Council, 216 East Market Street, Stockton, Calif.

SALMON CANNERY WORKERS HELD IN VIRTUAL SLAVERY

By International Labor News Service

Long months of virtual slavery are endured by workers in many Alaskan salmon canneries. This is proved by copies of laborers' contracts now in possession of International Labor News Service.

Certain sections of one contract force the worker to give up his most elementary rights, on pain of discharge and forfeiture of wages. For example, the first section of the contract obligates the worker to toil at any place and at any time of the day or night, including Sundays and holidays!

Another section makes the worker agree to forfeit all his wages if he should be "found guilty of fomenting strikes or discontent among the rest of the employees."

Other sections make the worker liable to fines for various violations of rules, so that he is lucky if he has anything coming to him out of his wages at the close of the season.

International Labor News Service believes that the contract is one of the most damning of the documents which it has published in its exposures of labor and sanitary conditions existing in Alaskan canneries. The document reads as follows:

I, the undersigned, employed by

with this contract, and to faithfully obey the rules and regulations therein set forth, during my stay in the Alaska Cannery.

Agrees to Work At Any Time

- 1. I agree to work faithfully and diligently under any conditions, in or outside of the Cannery, or at any other place assigned by the foreman, and at any time during the day or night, including Sundays and holidays.
- 2. I agree to strictly follow all instructions given by the foreman.
- 3. I agree to stay in the Cannery during the term of my employment, and to perform all the work required of me.
- 4. In case the Cannery should be destroyed by fire I shall not demand any compensation from the contractor, except as the sums received in advance for wages, and living quarters and meals.

Refusal to Work Brings \$5 Fine

- 5. In case of my refusal to work, being able to do so, I agree that the sum of \$5.00 be deducted from my wages for each time of such refusal.
- 6. In case I should be found guilty of causing trouble, fighting or disorderly conduct in the Cannery, I agree that I shall be fined \$10.00 for each offense.
- 7. I agree in forfeiting all my wages if I should be found guilty of fomenting strikes or discontent among the rest of the employees.
- 8. I agree not to cause trouble or disputes of any nature during the meal hours or in any other place in the Cannery, nor to destroy or throw away the food, and agree that I shall be fined \$5.00 for each offense.
- 9. If I should be found guilty of stealing from the company or the contractor, I shall forfeit the sum of \$50.00 for each offense.

Credit Purchases Limited to \$10

- 10. I agree to limit my credit purchase in merchandise or money advancements to a sum not to exceed \$10.00 for the season.
- 11. No employee is obliged by this contract to pay the foreman more than \$10.00 for merchandise or any other purpose.
- 12. The minimum salary for the season shall be \$170.00.
- 13. The contractor agrees to furnish three meals daily.
- 14. It is understood that the company will furnish free medical attention, except in case of venereal diseases or injuries resulting from fighting. In the latter cases I agree to pay the fees the doctor may charge.
- 15. The contractor agrees to furnish free transportation from San Francisco to Alaska and return to San Francisco, except in case of dismissal from employment in the Cannery, in which case I will pay my own transportation.
- I declare that I agree and promise to comply with the above regulations.

(Signed)	
(Signed)	

UNITE

Said a wise old bee at the close of the day, "This colony business doesn't pay. I put my honey in that old hive that others may eat and live and thrive; and I do more work in a day, by gee, than some of the fellows do in three. I toil and worry and save and hoard and all I get is my room and board. It's me for the sweets of my hard earned pelf." So the old bee flew to the meadow lone and started a business of his own. He gave no thought to the buzzing clan, but all intent on his selfish plan he lived the life of the hermit free—"Ah, this is

great!" said the wise old bee. But the summer waned and the days grew clear, and the lone bee wailed as he dropped a tear; for the varmint gobbled his little store and his wax played out his heart was sore, so he winged his way to the old home band, and took his meals at the helping hand. Alone, our work is of little worth; together, we are the lords of the earth; so it's all for each and each for all—united stand, or divided fall.

MINNEAPOLIS COOPERATOR.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT, PEOPLE!

By J. M. BAER, The Congressman-Cartoonist

The great lack of interest by the voters in recent primary elections proves that they had no "choice" of candidates. This apathy of the people in many States where only a third of the voters have turned out is causing considerable alarm among the Old Guard politicians. They are wondering how the people are going to vote in the November election. They know that they have not trotted out very popular candidates because they cannot stir the voters to the old-fashioned torchlight, ballyho demonstrations.

Those who believe in progressive political action are alive to the importance of the primary. It is the most powerful weapon of democracy. Progressives should not become disheartened. In the past few elections they have defeated a large number of anti-labor reactionaries and the prospects are good that a great many more will be left at home during the coming year.

The Progressives that have been elected are not in the majority. In fact, they are a very small minority, but they have accomplished great results in a short time.

The Progressives have removed Daugherty—the injunction expert—and archenemy of organized labor. If nothing else had been accomplished this would be sufficient:

In obtaining sufficient members on committees, in Congress, the Progressives have

been able to hold the investigations of Teapot Dome, high officials and numerous departments that are reeking with graft and corruption.

In the House of Representatives the Progressives held up the election of the Speaker until the Old Guard leaders agreed to abolish the "pocket veto" whereby the chairman of the Rules Committee could hold up important legislation. They also won a rule whereby 150 members can take a bill out of Committee and vote on it. This rule has already been utilized by the Progressive members in bringing out the new railroad labor act.

The Progressives in the House have just passed the Child Labor Amendment by a vote of 297 to 69.

The Progressives, because of their balance of power, have been able to kill off numerous vicious anti-labor laws and other measures which would take away the rights of the people.

Space does not permit the listing of the great achievements of the Progressives in amending other bills, which work to the benefit of all the people.

Progressives must not give up the fight now. They have just reached the turning point in national affairs and if they continue the fight they will take the Government out of the hands of privilege and return it to the people.

SPY SYSTEM IN FULL FORCE; SLEUTHS "FRAME" CITIZENS

The Senate committee that exonerated Senator Wheeler uncovered methods employed by the government's secret service system to "frame" citizens who are objectionable to them.

In the Wheeler case Senators of both parties declared that the Montana indictment is a frame-up, instigated by low politicians against a Senator who is proving a most competent prober of corruption and graft. The Senate arose above partisanship in its repudiation of the attempted victimization of a Senator by a district attorney appointed by Daugherty. It was charged on the floor of the Senate that political pressure was applied to members of the Montana grand jury before an indictment was obtained.

Members of that jury told Senator Wheeler that after several ballots were taken and no indictment resulted, they were permitted to separate. They were taken out to dine by politicians who told them that it was necessary to indict Senator Wheeler.

It was revealed in this investigation that government spies searched the desks of Senators La Follette and Caraway.

Senator Wheeler was charged with receiving money to appear before government departments in the interest of clients while

serving as a member of the United States Senate.

Before another Senate committee John W. H. Crim, former assistant Attorney General, declared that the secret service system of the Department of Justice is a "den of iniquity."

Mr. Crim said it is desirable to do away with nine-tenths of the secret service. He said there are so many evils connected with it that "there is no use wasting time on the evils of an organization of that sort."

The witness said the department should have 50 or 60 high-class specialists and authorities in hand writing, accountancy and the Bertillon system, and that the several hundred "pinks" should be let out.

"The fellow who comes from the corner drug store, that some Congressman, or Senator, or national committeeman or district leader wants to get a job for, and who is put in, is a menace," said Mr. Crim.

"And after he gets in the department, he will make some sort of alliance with somebody in the Treasury Department, or in some other department, and the first thing you know you have a den of iniquity. It is just the sort of soil that breeds demoralization in the government and paralyzes the lawenforcement agency."



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF JUNE



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44409496	409500	143	375628	375674	267	115837	115849
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45 87282	87300	150	8855	8872	269	564707	564767
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62679891	679946 549174	172	673855	673886	297	405683	405692
64542145	542174	173	405066	405101	508	704614	704651
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67410502	410526		379980	379985	393	309740	309754
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79 110431	110449	181	564091	564186	308	389756	389787
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86569125	569295		463797	463800		379746	379800
87 50799	50809		807301	807381	-526	395701	395715
88395401	395426		420301	420320	328	355705	355723
93683560	683576		845263	845270	329	386503	386521
95889398	889427	199	781736	781748	330	369051	369057
96678488	678620	200	617298	617420	333	654750	654856
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T TT NEW YORK	nn d	L. U. NUMB	ERS	L. U. NUMBI	ERS
L. U. NUMB 334276944	276964	517370314	370337	713701961	702980
337408050	408065	520367322	367333	716706161	706420
22u 522377	522380	521408622	408630	717568403	$568475 \\ 379892$
340715126 341926938	$\begin{array}{c} 715306 \\ 926942 \end{array}$	522562618 527360621	562673 360650	719379858 723241430	241471
343353646	353653	528 783343	783368	723808051	808052
244 60493	60499	532742379	742404	725227377	227400
345827617	827632	533537498	537499	725817051	817057
347668543 347793801	668550 794214	535285387 536688820	285430 688858	729 14444 732 581722	$14459 \\ 581754$
348591641	591720	537286673	286689	733408368	408374
349380333	380371	539907705	907706	734323937	323982
350519009	519016	540141738 540396001	141750 396036	735554546 738585381	$554559 \\ 585410$
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353 727801	727806	549393601	393660	752455102	455107
354299575 356373531	299603	1 552 . 278351	$278357 \\ 90847$	754251177	251197
358613890	$\frac{373542}{613918}$	558 388629	388650	755351473 756387304	351474 387318
364406546	406640	55690845 558388629 560700941	700963	757633871	633880
367 78543	78568	561544591	544652	758196223	196230
368409266 371846587	409296 846599	564519220 568327577	519240 327681	762377199 763417019	$377222 \\ 417070$
372575159	575183	569693601	693883	764 84791	84795
373418801	418812	571599223	599243	765 85065	85072
375515954	515987	573354735 574462571	$354751 \\ 462618$	76762824	62829
376302991 376422101	$\frac{303000}{422108}$	578359302	359360	768374808 770377498	374836 377513
377596061	596127	580416113	416118	771330110	330114
379364847	364864	581298942	299003	774473137	473152
384624431	$624448 \\ 374714$	583526331 584798384	526351 798499	776390504	420632
389374703 390134737	134776	587373312	373332	781420620 783361558	361565
391144603	144610	1 588673143	673241	784262091	262176
392294641	294750	591413401 593263045	$\frac{413430}{263056}$	795234902	234906
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394388775	388782	595625752	625944	803331562	331564
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397320631 400676825	320665 676899	599329550	329563	811359885 817537071	359893 537096
402 720301	720352	60193515 602726582	93543	823924871	924875
405140644 406666331	140670	602726582	726595	1 997 30008	39910
406666331 411711372	666343 711396	608456248	$456249 \\ 597342$	838501692 839840542	501742 840543
413280960	280988	609597336 613546841	546912	840524697	524709
414614577		017019972	620008	854198356	198358
415310751	$\frac{310763}{85272}$	619427033 620628114	$427048 \\ 628136$	855852082	852095 587020
42085268 426386193	386208	623142425	142435	857587013 860580411	580425
427589000	385062	627570377 629571961	570388	862325234	325276
428616571	$616584 \\ 375149$	629571961	$571988 \\ 353204$	863404464	404475 400880
429375001 431729990	729996	630353196	799099	864559302	559360
432 672226	672230	636387944	387962	868695716	695789
434601186	$601190 \\ 307925$	638775930	775966	869565223	565253
437307841 439833642	833646	641419135 642577393	$\frac{419148}{577442}$	870127349 873411074	$127376 \\ 411116$
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443733810	733839	646820213	820217	875392101	392114
444385994 446415813	$\frac{386024}{415837}$	647601850 648614698	$601855 \\ 614740$	885139015 88675944	$139028 \\ 75964$
449 351138	351150	649718858	718896	200 79101	72198
452 76915	76919	651366386	366394	891660231	660235
456 94931 458 9571	$94945 \\ 9588$	659455816 660731581	455840 731606	892407748 894379243	$\frac{407756}{379252}$
461175904	175923	661296195	296213	902287615	287643
4658110VI	811807	663342967	342971	905286048	286050
465266179 466611051	$266250 \\ 611108$	666582601 670805619	582655 805622	910177590 918407472	177604 407501
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470 56268 474709305	56277	677372671	372709	935421501	421510
474709305 476181306	$709394 \\ 181312$	679 54762 681805811	54773 805830	937371062 944519571	371093 519607
477716619	716655	685405423	405440	953655145	655167
481630035	630085	1 696 78287	78300	956376609	376620
483518640 487594645	518660 594646	688719563	719580	958594960	594965 417319
492296797	296880	691415247	415272 684593	969417301 970418503	418530
494644221	644550	694684461 696557962	558005	971393301	393307
494808801	808940 378380	698381817	381821	972603628	603636
499378361 500383029	383090	702502007	502050	973516347 978367850	516350 367855
561675301	675541	702717301	717618	982389121	389137
503301981	302019	703695101	695189 307336	991611186	611203
506 95124 508352373	$95133 \\ 352391$	710374244	374253	995 97041 997410709	$97054 \\ 410713$
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514777351	777410	712568164	568223	1004303091	303109

L. U.	Numb	FDG	L. U.	Numbers	L. U.	NUMBERS
1008		163783	998—30378		392-29470	
1012	201929	391864	1125—265184		396-54396	
1016	414828	414627	1	•		85, 851-860, 89 5 .
1021	387007	387012	1	VOID	426—38620	13
1024	394506	394525	3_20170	29276, 29352.	429—37510	
1029	291526	291540	5-675290	20210, 20002.) 728308	444-38601	0-011, 018, 021.
1031	590648	590667	8-28411.	, 120000.	465-26618	31, 225, 250.
1032	414910	414925	17724358		466-61107	3.
1036	632602	632609	20-604136		47470930	7, 358.
1037		607270	253.		492-29685	2.
1045 1052	219823	279827 376253	30603502		49464437	2-373, 399, 808877.
1054	384346	384351	33-584552		500-38303	9-040.
1055		330384	41-419406		501-67537	Z.
1058	64075	64086	48—624354 51—409062	, 390.	517—37033 558—38863	90. 90.621
1070	378061	378086	59-637573	, 086.	57335479	6, 739, 746.
1086	321330	321359	64-542162		594—26501	7.
1087	391525	391529	65-708859	, 902, 910, 939,	609-59733	6.
1091	163718	163746	951.	, 002, 010, 080,	659-45581	7.
1099		381372	69650713		677-37267	2, 708.
1101	408788	458829	82—668972		702-50202	5, 717378, 381.
1105 1108	796195	87631 726131	106-377098		703-69515	6, 160.
1110		623895	108-392949	·	711-63132	
1118	86222	86235	110797604	, 477299-300.	723—24146 838—50174	
1125	265185	265193	120677570 122784090		862-32523	4.925
1131	365283	365292	125—797115	, 200. 198	868—69574	0. 746.
1135	75671	75679	127-418211	-212, 218, 228,	874—64540	
1139	624909	624912	131-407234	. 243 260	953-65515	
1144		324327	151-803623	, 529045.	954-31307	
1147		133802	156-380530		1037—60721	6, 252.
11514 11544		459422 409724	163-293793		PREVIOUSL	Y LISTED MISS-
1156		598050	164-592679			RECEIVED
11567	721801	721920	173-405071		31-31705	6-061.
			180-270220		5717391	7-920, 941-951.
MIS	SING		194—632017 207—604216	. 262	180-27021	9-227.
4816341-	360		220-551060	, 200.	197-84526	
34—458165.			231-474.	•	207—60421	6, 261-265.
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116-264591-			246 —68195.	-	396—54389	1.900
153-409920-			269—564733		515-63074	
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437-307840.			347668550		874—64535	1, 354-367.
536-688854-			7941	63. 206.	В	LANK
540-141736-			352136620	. 625, 630.	20-604079	9-080, 219.
552-278342-		- 1		556, 617-620,	259-60869	5.
783-361559.		į	633-6	35, 637-640.	38462444	Ō.
823924864-	870, 873	3-874.	379364835	-840, 854.	39013475	5.
969417312-	315.	1	384 - 624441		429-375020	6, 130.
						

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(f) Fixture Hangers.(mt.) Maintenance.(s) Shopmen.

(p) Powerhouse men. (b.o.) Bridge (t.o.) Telephone. (p.r.,) Railroad Men. (st) Studio

(p.o.) Picture Operators.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	FIN.	SEC.	AND	ADDRESS	ME	ETING	PLACE	AND	DATE
	St. Louis, Mo												
(1/0	St. Louis, Mo	St St	103, 00	o Do. Hawley	Citas.	O. 10th	, 0.0	COMBICED CO		- Dan	or remp	10, 1276	ny mon.
	Chicago, Ill. Butler, Pa. Puchlo, Colo. Dover, N. J.	Harry Slater, R. F. Knittle W. L. Nelson											
(1) 14	Pittsburgh, Pa	E. L. Huey,	130 Ca	arrington Ave.	L. W.	McCle Bldg	nahan Ohio	, 3rd Floor, Federal St.	McGeab	Bldg.,	1st Fri.	•	
(1) 15 (1) 16 (1) 17 (1) 18	Pittsburgh, Pa Jersey City, N. J Evansyille, Ind Detroit, Mich Los Angeles, Calif New York, N. Y	R. A. McDons Frank Smith, Wm. McMaho J. J. Coakle Maple Ave.	ld, 87 1506 on, 274 y, Ro	Palisade Ave. W. Delaware E. High St. om 112, 540	A. M. E. E. Wm. I W. A. Map	Baxter, Hoskins Frost, 27 Peasle le Ave.	532 M on, 12 74 E. y, Ro	lercer St 27 S. 8th St. High St om 112, 540	583 Su 315 1/2 274 E. Labor '	mmit A S. 1st High : Femple;	ve.; 1st, St.; Ev St.; 1st Thurs.	3d Tu ery Su Mon.	108. 111.
(1) 20	New York, N. Y	Edward Weic St. Bronx,	hman, N. Y.	478 E. 138th	Leon Broo	Irving, klyn, N	118 V . Y.	alentine St.,	Cential	Opęra 1	House; E	very F	riday.
										Mail, 2	121 Colui	nbia A	ve.; 2d, 4tl
(1) 22	Omaha, Nebr.	Council Bi	, 349 uffs, I	Benton St., owa.	Gus L	awson,	Labor	Temple	Labor				
(1) 26 (1) 27 (1) 28	Washington, D. C Baltimore, Md Baltimore, Md	Bldg., 10th J. Shipley, 5 S. E. Young,	and 1 35 E. 1118 I	n 60, Hutching D Sts. N. W. 23d St No. Bond St	B. A. Bldg J. Eve T. J.	O'Leary 10th rett, 304 Fagen,	and I Cole 1222 S	Sts., N. W.	1222 St	. Paul :	St.; Every St.; Ever St.; Ever	Thurs. y Tues y Frida	ау.
(1) 29 (1) 30 (m) 31 (m) 32	Erie, Pa Duluth, Minn Lima, Ohio New Castle Pa.	G. A. Holder Frank Berg, V. H. Effinger	, 2915 819 E.	Pine Ave 3d St	Jas. W Wm. M S. M.	tose, 10 /. Pusey // Pusey // Leidy, // Marriles	915 I 558 H	E. 12th St E. 4th St azel Ave	C. L. Trades 21914 S	U. Hall Union Main	; 2d, 4t; Hall; 1 St.; 1st,	h Fri. st, 3d	Thurs.
(i) 34 (i) 35 (m) 36	Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md. Trenton, N. J. Erie, Pa. Duluth, Minn. Lima, Ohio New Castle, Pa. Peoria, Ill. Hartford, Conn. Sacramento, Calif.	Wm. Burns, Walt G. Cran P. H. Green! 1650X.	207 Cl ner, 11 louse,	ark St Central Row Route 2, Box	I. V. Chas.	Young, I H. Hall Barr, 2	231 S , 11 C 400 "	eneca Place entral Row K" St	Labor 11 Cen Labor	Temple; tral Ro Temple;	2nd, 4th w; Every 1st, 3r	h Wed. Fri. d Thu	rs.
(m) 37 (i) 38	New Britain, Conn Cleveland, Ohio	Lewis Allen, John N. Fitz	Box 4 gerald,	95 , 2536 Euclid	Thos. F. E.	F. Stan Todd,	ton, 6 2536	1 Garden St. Euclid Ave	Eagles' Labor	Hall, 1 Temple;	lst, 3rd ' Every	Thurs. Tues.	
(st) 40	Hollywood, Calif	R. F. Murr	ay, 57	42½ Carlton	L. N.	Sisley,	5656	Sunset	6162 S	ante Mo	nica Blv	d.; Ev	
	Buffalo, N. Y	R. Leff, 322 R. Brigham, P. J. Cerio, 1 F. Miller, 11			I Ave.								
(1) 45	Buffalo, N. Y	John Allison Lancaster	85 N. Y	Central Ave.,	James Ave.	R. Da	vison,	254 Rodney	48 No.	Eagle	St.; 2d	and 4t	h Thurs.
(1) 46	Sioux City, Ia	W. C. Lindel	l, Roo	m 317, Labor	Frank	Tustin,	Roon	1 317, Labor	TOOM 3	ir, Lat	or Temp	18; We	d.
(1) 48	Portland, Ore	North		ast 46th St.	1				1				
50	Oakland, Calif	Chas Fahrenk	rog, L	abor Temple	Geo. W	agner, 1 mont, C	110 R alif.	anleigh Way,	100 No	tempie;	20, 4th	Wed.	th Mhaan
	Peoria, Ill.	l Peoria III.							1				th Thurs.
	Newark, N. J.		son, a	335 Chestnut J.	Edw. A	. Schro	eder, 2	62 Wash, St.	Labor /	Pample:	Tuesday	егу ти	25.
(1) 58	Kansas City, Mo Columbus, Ohio	E. J. Phipp Kansas Cit	in, 62 y. Ka	3 Ohio St.,	Chas. Ave.	O. Cot	ton,	3526 Flora	Paintare	Lesupie, . & Doc	iuesuay oratora 1	Fall: 1	th Tel
(n) 55 (l) 56	Des Moines, Ia Erie, Pa. Salt Lake City. Utab	O. Thomas, 80 Nate Aurand,	1204 00 E. 2 9171/2	22d St. Court E. 7th St	ingto	williams n, Ohio inson, I: Fails, 11	353 Sh 109 E.	eridan Ave.	Labor T 17th an	emple;	1st, 3rd ; 2d, 4ti	Tues. h Wed	. , ,
(1) 58 (1) 59 (1) 60 (1) 62	Detroit, Mich Dallas, Tex San Antonio, Texas Youngstown, Ohio	F. K. Harris, J. C. Austin, Frank M. How Benj. B. McG	55 Ad Labor ry, 105 lucen,	lelaide St r Temple 5 Gorman St. 26 No. Gar-	F. K. W. L. Wm. C W. J.	Harris, Kelsey, anze, Re Fitch, 1	55 Ac Labor oute " 33 Ber	delaide St Temple D," Box 389 nita Ave	55 Adel Labor Trade C 223 W.	aide St. Femple; ouncil I Federal	; Tues. Every Mall; 1st St.; 1st	Ion. & 3rd , 3d T	Wed. hurs.
(1) 65 (1) 66 (m) 67	Butte, Mont	Clem Burkard E. C. McQuil	. 2402 lian, 4	So. Main St.	W. C. G. N. B. J. F	Medhui Patton,	st, Bo P. O.	Box 454 N 16th St	26 West Labor Quincy	Grani Temple; Labor T	te St.; I Every Cemple:	Every 1 Wed., 2d. 4th	Fri. 8 p. m. Mon.
(1) 69 (1) 69	Denver, Colo.	F. C. McCarti J. L. Walker,	ney, 63 P. C	So. Lincoln Box 827	F. J. R T. D. I	Celly, 30 Betts, P.	67 We O. B	est 40th Ave.	1737 Ch Labor T	ampa S emple;	t.; Ever Every M	y Mon. Ion.	

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 72 (i) 73 (l) 75	Waco, Tex	T. S. Co. Box 814 J. J. Kline, E. 914 Erwina Leslie Watson, 447 Highland St.	Claude Doyle, P O. Box 814 W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St. Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Drive.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.
i		St. J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902	Leo A. Conners, 14016 Castallia	Labor Temple, 621 Pacific Ave.; 1st and 3d Tues. Dunlaveys Hall, 2d 4th Mon.
(1) 79 (m) 80 (i) 81	Syracuse, N. Y Norfolk, Va Scranton, Pa	Quimly Ave. Harry Richter, 916 Cannon St Ray Swarts, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	Ave., N. E. James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St. T. J. Gates, 846 41st St Wm. Daley, 822 Prospect Ave	136 James St.; every Fri. I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed. Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
		J. W. Howell, R. R. No. 1		
(i) 88 (m) 84 (i) 86 (rr) 87 (m) 88 (m) 89	Los Angeles, Calif Atlanta, Ga Rochester, N. Y Newark, Ohio Chillicothe, Ohio Crawfordsville, Ind	J. P. Ripton, 540 So. Maple Ave. J. L. Carrer, 72 Walker St. J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av. Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St. H. H. Saunders, 175 Church St.	W. Carrollton, Ohio. R. C. Collier, 540 So. Maple Ave. T. L. Elder, Box 669 A. L. Khauf, 34 Wilmington St. Stanley G. Lamp, 12 Pond St. C. B. Maddox, 233 Eastern Ave. Ward Mack, 211 Morgan St.	Labor Temple; Every Wed. 112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs. Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed. Trades & Labor Hall; 1st and 4th Tues. Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg, Market and Wash.; 1st Thurs.
(1)90	New Haven, Conn	Wm. Dedrick, 569 Washington Ave., West Haven.	H. Wyatt, 170 Orange Ave., West Haven.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Howard Roush, 504 1st Ave., Sta-	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 94 (m) 95 (m) 96 (i) 98	Kewanee, Ill Joplin, Mo Worcester, Mass Philadelphia, Pa	 E. I. English, 439 Division St.—George Collins, 529 Empire Ave. J. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St.—J. J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden 	O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St	Schneider's Hall': 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Temple: 1st. 3d Fri. Labor Temple: 1st. 3d Mon. 1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(i) 99 (i) 100 (l) 101 (i) 102	Providence, R. I Fresho, Calif. Cincinnati, Ohio Paterson, N. J	C. F. Smith, 11 Chestnut St O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme. Ben Lloyd, 556 York St. Bobt. Sigler, 401 Ellison St Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Faxon St. East Boston. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St	Jas. B. Kennedy, 11 Chestnut St. O. D. Fincher, 1917 Toulumme- Louis H. Helferich, 556 Vork St.	11 Chestnut St.; Every Mon. 1917 Toulumme; 1st. 3d Tues. 1313 Vine St.; 1st. 3rd Wed. 359 Van Houten St.; Every Thurs.
(1) 103	Boston, Mass	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Faxon St. East Boston.	J. T. Fennell, Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley St.	Wells Memorial Hall; Every Wed.
(1) 104	Buston, Muss	Malden, Mass.	- 21 Mondenerii, o Applewii St.	Paine Mem Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 106 (i) 107	Jamestown, N. Y Grand Rapids, Mich.	A. Meulenberg, 977 Powers Ave.,	P. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St., P. Hofstra, 1116 Crosby St., N.W.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon. Shepherd Bldg.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 108 (l) 109 (i) 110	Rock Island, Ill St. Paul, Minn	J. H. Dillaway, 407 East Kay St. B. J. Jordan, 751 23rd St Thomas P. Duffy, 59 So. Lexing- ton Ave.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St. E. L. Duffy, 481 Dayton Ave.	Painters' Hall; Every Tues. Industrial Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon. 416 Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Chas. Grove, 2921 Vallejo	West Colfey St	l
(1) 112	Louisville, Ky	Paul L. Shoulders, 831 S. 3rd St.	wm. Casseldine, 3407 W. Jeffer	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 113 (m) 14 (i) 116 (m) 117 (m) 119 (m) 120 (m) 121 (m) 122	Colo. Springs, Colo. Fort Dodge, Ia	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon Theo. Worts, 540 4th Ave. No Chas. Shyroc, 111 East 3d St F. J. Schumacher, 469 South St. A. C. Hormuth, 1111 So. 2nd St. Walter Costello, 497 Quebec St M. L. English, 109 9th St Wm. A. Rentschler, Box 385	F. C. Burford, 514 So. Weber St. Herman Brown, 835 9th Aye. So. H. S. Broiles, 1506 Cooper St. G. W. Hilton, 323 Perry St. H. S. Newland, 506 S. 11th C. D. Bice, 10 Empress Ave. E. L. Buker, 1821 8th Aye., North.	Rm. 312. Woolworth Bldg.; Every Wed. Labor Temple; 2d. 4th Frl. Musicians' Hall; Every Tues. Woodman Hall; 1st. 3d Wed. Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun. C. O. F. Hall; 4th Thurs. Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(1) 124 (m) 125	Kansas City, Mo Portland, Oreg	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St. D. B. Sigler, 408 Labor Temple	H. N. Taylor, 2921 Jackson Ave. W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple,	Labor Temple; Every Thurs. Labor Temple, Hall "J," 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(m) 127 (m) 129	Kenosha, Wis Elyria, Ohio	John Brunner, 857 Dayton St F. A. Lawrence, P. O. Box 335.	Ray Thornton, 432 Florence St Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335.	German-American Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 130 (m) 131 (i) 133 (i) 134 (m) 135 (i) 136 (m) 137 (m) 139 (i) 140 (i) 141 (to) 142	New Orleans, La Kalamazoo, Mich Middledown, N. Y Chicago, Ill La Crosse, Wis Birmingham, Ala Albany, N. Y Schenectady, N. Y Wheeling, W. Vs Boston, Mass.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St O. B. Brown, 201 N. West St Ray Cullen, 130 Wickham Ave Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave M. C. Dokken, 1230 Charles St A. H. Vickers, 2015 Ave. "H" Leon Ireland, 606 3rd St Irving E. Jensen, 715 Park P.ace H. A. Botnk, 620 Smith St J. K. Thompson, 3520 Chapline Wm. F. Scully, Rm. 1109, Tre- mont Bidg.	II. M. Muller, 4527 So. Miro St. R. W. Hughes, 213 No. Rose St. J. Heinig, 38 Wallkill Ave	822 Union St.; Every Fri. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Gunther Bidg.; 1st Thurs. Union Park Temple; Every Thurs. 427 Jay St.; 1st. 3d Tues. United Temple; Every Fri. 130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues. Painters Hall, 2d, 4th Mon. 255 State St.; 1st. 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. Room "B" Tremont Bidg.; Fri.
	Manufahara De	! A D Mossow 410 Dummel SP	IITA IJAVIA. 1272 SIATA SE.	25 So. 2d St.; Every Mon. Carpenters' Hall, 260 No. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(1) 150	Waukegan, III	F. Wilcox, 10 Scott St., Lake	K. W. Ames, 1322 Wasnington	220 Wash. St., 1st, St. Wet.
(1) 151 (rr) 152 (1) 158	an Francisco, Calif Deer Lodge, Mont South Bend, Ind	Forest, Ill. J. Hansen, 24 Ramsel St. J. V. Steinberger, Box 522 Louis Shannon, Room 5, 230 So. Michigan St.	Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St John Ward, Box 715 Otto Dietl, Room 5, 230 So.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Frl. 124½ No. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(1) 154 (m) 155 (1) 156 (m) 158 (m) 159 (i) 161	Davenport, Ia. Okla. City, Okla. Fort Worth, Texas. Green Bay, Wis. Madison, Wis. Greenfield, Mass.	Wm. Thompson, 621 E. 12th St R. R. Million, 24 West 8th St J. C. Estill, Box 251 H. A. Meetz, 723 Stuart St W. C. Fielman, 113 So. Carroll St. Edward Stotz, 85 L St., Turners Falls. Mass.	R. C. Hemphill, 430 E. 7th St R. R. Million. 24 W. 8th St Chas. Funkhousee, Box 251 Jas. Gerhard, 1268 Crooks St A. H. Nelson, 1322 Randall St. Maurice P. Roscoe, Box 123. Conway Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Carpenters' Hall; Tues. Musicians' Club; 1st, 3d Wed. De Lairs' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st Thurs. Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(rr) 16 2	Kansas City, Mo	H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway	Arthur Upton, 4314 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m) 16\$	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Frank Nefoski, 40 Arch St., Edwardsville, Pa.	Ave., Kansas City, Kans. Brice McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St., Dorranceton Post Office. Kingston. Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Fri.
(1) 164	Jersey City, N. J	Frank B. Meriam, 1009 Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J.	Maxwell Bublitz, 894 Park Ave., Woodeliff, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC.	AND AD	DRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 173 (m) 175 (m) 176	Ottumwa, Ia Chattanooga, Tenn Joliet, Ill Jacksonville, Fla	E. Jackson, 818 J. C. Fournier, R. V. Allen, 71	Ellis A 514 Lan 6 S. Otta	ive sing St iwa St	L. C. Stiles, Box 158	1917 Tuolumne; 2d & 4th Thurs. Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 3rd Wed. Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
	C Obj.	T Company 11	14 Auh	11 m	C. R. Frevermuth, 1001 5th St.	Moose Hall: 1st 3d Mon
(m) 184 (m) 185 (s-mt) 186 (m) 187 (l) 188 (m) 191 (l) 192 (l) 193	Galesburg, Ill. Helena, Mont. Gary, Ind. Oshkosh, Wis. Charleston, S. C. Everett, Wash. Pawtucket, R. I. Springfield, Ill.	Hugh Marry, 2: W. M. Tucker, Paul De Behnke T. A. Corby, 6 O. Almvig, Lab John Cooney, 6 W. L. Hinkle,	P. O. 303 Has 1 Cypres or Templ 50 Main 120 So.	Box 32	A. F. Stilson, 1217 N. Cedar St. P. B. Evans, Box 267	Norristown Trust Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple, 2d, 4th Mon. Fraternal Hall; 2nd Tues. K, of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Hall; 2d and 4th Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; Erery Mon. 21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(bo) 195 (l) 196 - (i) 197	Milwaukee, Wis Rockford, Ill Bloomington, Ill	W. F. Bushey, Frank X. Raith S. Sassali, 787 Clarence Botsfi	Box 740 , 1120 47 N. 1st eld, 510	th St St E. Olive	H. C. Rogers, Box 740 Louis Brandes, 1237 5th St Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St Clarence Botsfield, 510 E. Olive	Majestic Bidg.; Mon. Night. 300 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m. Machinists Bidg.; Every Fri. 308½ W. Front St.; 4th Wed.
(m) 199 (m) 200 (m) 201 (c) 202	Oskaloosa, Iowa Anaconda, Mont Connersville, Ind Boston, Mass	Thomas Roe, I Wm. Gentel, 12	30x 483_ 6 West 7 533 Plea	th St asant St.,	J. H. Jamison, 109 F. Ave., W. Ed. A. Mayer, 603 E. 4th St C. A. Pearson, R. R. No. 1	Trades Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Mon. I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri. Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 2d Tues, Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 209	Logansport, Inu	P. C. Lambort	1, 110 W	est Main		Trades money Hair, 180 Fillay.
(1) 212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater,	2790 Bee	kman St	D. C. Bach, Apt. 12, Majestic Apts, 147 St. James Place. W. H. Heppard, 39 Marshall St. Arthur Liebenrood, 1330 Walnut E. H. Morrison, Room 111, 319 Pender St. W.	Labor Temple, 1st, 3d Wednesdays.
(rr) 214 (1) 215	Chicago, Ill. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	J. A. Wright, Clarence Fay,	3251 W. 16_Lagra	Madison nge Ave.,	J. A. Cruise, 638 No. Troy St Chas. Smith, 74 Delafield St	4122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)219	Sharon, Pa Ottawa, Ill	Joe Maishofer,	9211 W	. Jackson	Geo. Keetley, 447 Harrison St Walter C. Lindemann, 228½ W. Madison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
	Akron, Ohio Medicine Hat, Alta,	Joseph M. Shep ket St.			Geo. Embrey, 903 Berwyn St	139 E. Market St.; 1st & 3rd Monday.
/4\ 999	Can. Brockton Mass	Matthour T De	onnan Ti	., 1 East	R. Towley Box 342A. B. Spencer, 91 River St., W. Bridgewater Mass.	Rm 26 126 Main : Every Wed
(1) 224	New Bedford, Mass	Geo. Sanderson	, 683 Br	ock Ave.	Bridgewater, Mass. J. H. Griffin, 135 Pleasant St., Fairhaven, Mass. J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(m) 227	Sapulpa. Okla.	Ave. Wm Rogers F	0 Ro	T 981	H. E. Broome, Box 56	Labor Hall: 1st. 3d Sun.
(m) 229 (m) 230 (1) 231 (m) 232	Victoria, B. C Sioux City, Ia Kaukauna, Wis Newark, N. J	H. W. Deardon land Ave. F. Shapland, 8 B. J. Gibbons, Geo. J. Seifert,	8 Wellin 2401 E. 208 E.	So. Rich- gton Ave. 8th St Tenth St.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St C. R. Price 2211 So. Cypress St. Kym. Ranguette, 102 Island Ave. H. W. Herriger, 546 Springfield	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; Every Mon. Labor Temple; 1st. 3d Tues. So. Side Forester Hall; 4th Thurs. 262 Wash. St.: Wed.
(1) 235 (1) 236 (1) 237 (1) 238	Taunton, Mass Streator, Ill Niagara Falls, N. Y. Asheville, N. C	Arthur Nixon, Albert Markowi H. A. Schmitz A. D. Harris	173 Shore itz, 306 I , 455 Ston, 624	es St Rush St h St Haywood	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St. Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St C. Beckett, 1435 Main St Vann B. Hayes, Box 341, Ashe-	306 E. Main St.; 3rd Wed. Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 239 (m) 240 (i) 241 (i) 245 (m) 246 (s) 247	Williamsport, Pa Muscatine, Iowa Ithaca, N. Y Toledo, Ohio Steubenvile, Ohio Schenectady, N. Y	Paul Williamso Chas. G. Erdm H. C. Rose, 20 H. W. Schombe E. V. Anderso Herbert M. M	n, Labor lan, 123 l ² Center rg, 3337 M n, P.O . errill, 22	Temple. W. Front St fonroe St. Box 700 8 Liberty	C. A. Miller, 1123 Race St	Labor Temple: 4th Wed. Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Cor. State & Cayuga Sts.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; Every Tues. Over Georges Restaurant; 1st, 3d Wed. Trades Assembly Hall; 4th Tuesday.
		4			W. O. Howell, 709 W. Concord	
(1) 252 (rr) 253	St. Louis, Mo	Bruce Krum, J. P. Lawler,	917 Dewe 1918a Ba	con St		Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed. Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 254 (m) 255	Schenectady, N. Y Ashland, Wis	J. J. Callahan, S. J. Talaska,	720 Ha 916 Wes	ttie St t 8th St.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St Edwin A. Johnson, 704 West 12th Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Manley Elec. Co.; 2d Wed.
(m) 256 (1) 258	Fitchburg, Mass Providence, R. I	Ezra J. Cushin W. F. Chamber	g. 70 Wa rlain, 167	lnut St Walcott	Harry L. Frye. 21 East St	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. 21 No. Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.; 1st. 3d Wed.
(1) 259 (rr) 260	Salem, Mass. Baltimore, Md	P. J. Dean, Bo	x 251		Roy Canney, Box 251Irwin D. Hiestand, 506 Oakland	145 Essex St.: 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 262 (1) 263 (m) 265 (1) 266 (c) 267 (m) 268	Plainfield, N. J Dubuque, Iowa Lincoln, Nebr Sedalia, Mo Schenectady, N. Y Newport, R. I	Frank Pope, 73 H. F. Pfeffer, R. H. Cruse, 5 Harry Inch, 130 A. V. Gould, H. F. Buzby,	Grandvi 1313 Lin 2314 Ren 01 S. Ohi 521 Chri 98 Warne	ew Ave coln Ave. dolnh St. io St isler Ave.	Ave. Russell Hann. 1315 Murray Ave. Leo Gregory, 2005 Humboldt St. Oscar Schon. Labor Temple. C. R. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St. J. W. Cain, Route No. 6. F. C. Gurnett, 15 Cherry St.	Ruilding Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues, Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs, Lahor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs, Lahor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri, 958 State St.: Last Sat, Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 269 (m) 271 (m) 273 (i) 275 (m) 276 (i) 277 (rr) 279 (i) 281 (m) 285 (m) 286 (m) 290 (m) 291	Trenton, N. J. Wichita, Kans. Clinton, Iowa Muskegon, Mich. Superior, Wis. Wheeling, W. Va. Grafton, W. Va. Anderson, Ind. Peru, Ind. New Albany, Ind. Waterloo, Iowa Bartlesville, Okla. Boise, Idaho	Russell Swartz, 112 So. Broad St. B. T. Wilson, Box 548	Rupert A. Jahn, 112 S. Broad St. J. R. Cupples, Box 548	Labor Temple; Every Mon. Tri City Fite Bidg., 1st, 3rd Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. 1596 Market St.; Every Thurs. 138 W. Main St.; 1st and 3d Wed. Musicians Union Hall, 1st and 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Eagies' Hall; Every Thurs. Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.;
(l) 295	Little Rock, Ark	Ben A. Pearson, 1814 Maple St.	R. N. Pedrick, 208 Main St., No.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Tues.
		Walter Dwyer, Cascade, N. H Leroy M. Henderson, 12 So. Con- stitution St. Frank Lute, 128½ E. 10th St Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St		412 Commercial St.; Every Mon. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. 309 West Broad St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
	Martinez, Calif St. Catherines, Ont.,	Texarkana, Ark. G. H. Armstrong, Box 574	1	1
(m) 307 (i) 308 (m) 309 (to) 310	St. Petersburg, Fla. E. St. Louis, Ill. Vancouver, B. C.,		John E. Resley, B. F. D. No. 1. Fred Borstel, P. O. Box 522 B. S. Reid, 222 Arcade Bldg W. E. Buntin, 2200 Camble St	Ruhl's Hall; Thurs. Moose Hall; Wednesday. 535 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs. Holden Bldg., Rm. 310; Every Mon.
(rr) 312	Spencer, N. C	L. E. Jones, 31 Hartman St A. T. Sweet, Box 350 G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St R. B. Parsons, Apt. No. 13, 1807	B. B. Evernart, 1618 N. Main St.	Woodman Han; 1st, 3d Mon.
		B. R. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn. O. L. Anderson, 705 State St Edw. Blaine, 9th St Russell Thompson, 423 So. Dur-	I .	
(m) 323 (m) 325	W. P. Beach, Fla Binghamton, N. Y	bin St. J. W. Clark, 321 Clematis Ave J. Burke, 37 Walnut St Jos. Hutton, 43 Forest St	Stephen L. Harmon, 306 Evernia St. Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y. E. A. McComiskey, 317 Law-	Labor Temple: 1st, 3rd Fri. 77 State St.: 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) \$28 (m) \$29 (m) \$30 (i) \$32 (l) \$33	Oswego, N. Y Shreveport, La Lawton, Okla San Jose, Calif Portland, Me	S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St J. B. Sanders, 209 A St Frank Schelley, 707 Morris St Robt, G. Morrison, 39 Robert St.	Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th G. H. Billasch, 1137 Leander St. R. F. Hayter, 1015 I Avo Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St Wm. J. Ward, Jr., Ocean House Rd., Cape Elizabeth, Maine.	1
(m) 335	Springfield, Mo	S. P. Armstrong, 402 W. 7th St. F. S. Leidy, 401 E. Commercial E. G. McGinnes, 1910 Stevens St.	C. B. Patterson, 401 E. Commer- cial.	Patrick's Hall 9d 4th Tues
		Jerry Glesson, 521 J. 2 W. Gandy St. Wm. Huarlson, 223 Noral St., S. A. H. Feeley, Labor Temple H. A. Rishee, P. O. Box 276 J. H. Kettelbake, Box 573		Trades Labor Ball; 2d, 4th Tucs. Labor Temple; Mon. Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 1st Mon.
	Mobile, Ala	A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborns St. Joseph M. Bumbacher, 1905 Grand	l St.	
(i) 347 (m) 348	Des Moines, Is Calgary, Alta., Can	Ave. W. R. Buzrows. Labor Temple_ D. S. Brown, 515 21 Ave. N. W. H. W. Ferguson, 212 1-2 So.	Chas. Page, Labor Temple D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E.	Labor Temple: Every Fri.
!		·	R. A. Gaunt, 215 No. Walnut St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues. 115 1-2-117 1-2 E. Michigan Aye.; 1st & 3d Fri. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
/(m) 954	Solt Lake City Utsh	Cecil M. Shaw, 261 Woodmount Ave. Geo. Haglund, Box 213	F E Weidner Boy 213	Labor Temple: Wed.
		C. C. Boyer, 4 So. St. Mary's St. Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St. C. R. Douglass, Box 217 Clists, 414 So. Chicago	Misses Transport Add Country Ass	Bldg. Trades Council Rms.; 2d, 4th Wed. Musician Hall; 1st Tuer Ceutral Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 367	Easton, Pa.	Ave. J. E. Hurlbut, 612 Belmont St.	H. J. Stever, 702 Wolf St.	3d floor at 327 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d
(3) 200	Indiananalia Ind	TT 36 Damlett 1407 Cataline St	Wellege Simmons 938 No Pine	mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 372 (m) 374 (m) 375 (m) 376 (m) 377	Boone, Iowa Augusta, Me Allentown, Pa. Princeton, Ind. Lynn, Mass.	F. D. Ridpath, 302 16th St.—— Herbert Dowe, 47 School St.—— S. Marsden, 723 Greenleaf St.—— K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Are.	J. R. Hickman, 1101 West 5th St. Herman Melgs, 51 School St.— Gallas Wukitsch, 413 Green St.— D. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St. F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon	Labor Temple; Wed. Grand Army Hall; 2d Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 379 (m) 382 (m) 383	Charlotte, N. C Columbia, S. C Gillespie, Ill	W. H. Fowler, 1004 West 5th St. L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St. H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	W. E. Ledwell, 25 West Fourth Felix B. Green, 1125 Hagood Ave. C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. C. L. U. Hall; Every Wed. Plumber's Hall.; Tues. Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Fifth Floor, Railway Exchange Bldg.;
(m) 384	Muskogee, Okla	H. C. Ellis, E. Muskogee, Okla. N. O. Nowlin, 1905 Houston Ave.,	H. H. Shell, 709 No. 7th St	Fifth Floor, Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Tues.
(m) 389 (m) 390	Glenn Falls, N. Y Port Arthur, Texas	Pt. Arthur, Texas. Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St Bert Kelly, Box 1064 T. Welcott 724 4th Are S. F.	Ave., Pt. Arthur, Texas. B. J. Gardephe, 22 New St L. Wilker, Box 1064	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday. Over Fuller Cafe; 1st. 2d Wed.
(n) 392 (l) 393 (l) 394 (cs) 396	Troy, N. Y	M. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St Bryan A. Barickman, Box 484 Arthur Myshrall, 13 Chestnut Park, Waltham, Mass.	I. S. Scott, Young Bidg., State Bryan A. Barlekman. Box 484 Clarence Payne, 4 Steele St Walter Aylward, 19 Mt. Vernon St., Dorchester, Mass.	Every Tues. K. of P. Hali; 2d, 3d Fri. Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday. Over Fuller Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed. Union Hali; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 2nd and 4th Thurs. Havre Hotel; 1st, 3d Wed. Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed. Bathoa Lodge Hall; 2d Tues. Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs.
(m) 397 (m) 400	Asbury Park, N. J.	Wm. Bostecto, Wanamassa	David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J. Geo. I. James, 919 Jones St.	Room 32-33, Appleby Bldg., 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 402	dicential, commission	rison, N. Y.		or Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
(m)406	Okmulgee, Okla	West. J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H.	East. J. R. Weiser, care L. & H.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)408 (m)411	Missoula, Mont Warren, Ohio	T. D. Phelps, 254 So. 11th St. West. J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Elec. Co. B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St. Geo. J. Henry, 35½ Main St. John Gotchel, P. O. Box 415	J. H. Heydorf, 701 S. 2d St., W. C. Sallez, 43 E. Woodland Ave., Niles. Ohio	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri. 11½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
412	Shelby Mont	John Cotchel P O Box 415	G. S. Fulton, care The Electric Shop. John Brown P O Box 415	Disking Disk Disk
(i) 415 (m) 416 (m) 417 (m) 420 (m) 420 (m) 422 (rr) 423 (rr) 424 (m) 426 (i) 427	Cheyenne, Wyo. Bozeman, Mont. Coffoyville, Kans. Passadena, Callf. Keokuk, Ia. New Phila., Ohio. Moberly, Mo. Decatur, Ill. Sloux Falls, S. D Springfield, Ill.	C. C. Stocker, 515 West 25th Ave. H. Dale Cline, Box 515. O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St. J. A. Barbleri, 1450 Locust St. E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St. Geo. Evans, 214 Wallnut St. James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St. L. Keefer, 1200 E. 9th St. Myles Delmar, 1603 E. Washing-	C. C. Stocker, 515. West 25th H. Dale Cline, Box 515 A. J. Koehne, 919 W. 10th St. W. R. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll J. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St J. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St. Geo. Nichols, 221 Lyndaia Avo O. R. Evans, 1130 So. College St.	Simpson Elect. Co., 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thes. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Fri. 619½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues. Hammond Printing Co.; 1st, 3d Fri. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Painters' Hall; 1st Thurs. Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 429 (i) 430 (m) 431	Nashville, Tenn Racine, Wis Mason City, Ia	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St. Leo Skyles, 408 2nd St. N. E.	F. E. Wheeler, 912 Fatherland Otto Rode, 2102 Lawn St L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware	212½ 8th Ave., N.; Wed. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 432	Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St. J. F. Johnson, Boy 221	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 434 (m) 435 (m) 437 (1) 439	Winnipeg, Man., Can. Fall River, Mass Akron, Ohlo	Frank Mullen, 101 Adams St	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 135A, South Akron, Ohio,	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Frt. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Painter's Hall, 2d, 4th Frt. Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Frt.
(m) 442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.,	John E. Freeman, Box 301	J. H. Gallagher, Box 21	Michand Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 448 (m) 444 (l) 445 (m) 448 (m) 452	Battle Creek, Mich. Battle Creek, Mich. Monroe, La. Pocatello, Idaho Gloucester, N. J	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082 C. E. Balcer	A. O. Braker, 717 No. Elm St J. H. Scott, R. F. D. 10, Box 51a. J. L. Singhal, 532 Deslard St E. W. Parsons, Box 196 Thos. R. Dunleyy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Labor Temple: Tues. Laverne Hotel; 2d, 4th Fri. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Every Fri. Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 456 (i) 457 (m) 458 (m) 460	Altoona, Pa. Aberdeen, Wash Chickasha, Okla.	Ave., Highland Park. H. I. Linderliter, Box 457 H. A. Trager, Box 91 W. O. Pitchford, care Phillip	J. C. Hoover, Box 457	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed. Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(1) 481 (rr) 462 (rr) 463	Aurora, Ill Waycross, Ga Springfield, Mo	Electric Co. A. C. Fitzgerald, 271 Iowa Ave. M. Rupert, 1345 Frisco Ave.	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St M. C. Beverly, 1915 Albany Ave. J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri	22 So. River St.; 1st & 3d Wed. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
	J	C. H. Morris, 1921 "E" St	National City, Calif.	.
'1	Charleston, W. Va	James E. Spaulding, 223½ Hale St. F. S. Buck, Box 581		
(rr) 468	Van Nest, N. Y	A. W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Charles J. Fox, P. O. Box 964, Globe Ariz. Edw. Slevin, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y.	412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(n) 470	Millinocket Me	Jos Nickless Box 6	Bradford, Mass. Jos Nickless, Box 6	Rush Block: 1st Fri.
(m) 474	Memphis, Tenn	A. R. McGoldrick, 714 Madison Ave. John E. Drewes, Jr., 184 No.	S. D. White, 1003 So. Cox St.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
	1	Maure St. B. W. Allen, Carpenter's Hall, 121½ So. Franklin Ave.		

L. U.	LOCATION	REG. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)477	San Bernardine, C	J. Wilson, 737 Court St	Leo Penrose, 1259 2d St	Over San Bernardine Valley Bank; every
(i) 479 (i) 481 (m) 482 (i) 483 (i) 485 (rr) 487 (m) 488 (i) 499	Beaumont, Texas Indianapolis, Ind Eureka, Callf Tacoma, Wash Rock Island, Ill Hannibal, Mo. Bridgeport, Conn Centralia, Ill	T. H. Lindsey, Box 932	C. A. Weber, Box 932 Charles Bruner, 41 W. Pearl St. Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688. H. E Durant, 5908 So Park Ave. Lloyd Leven, 2531 8th Ave. Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave. Lee Allyn, 538 S. Sycamore St.	Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; Every Tucs. 41 West Pearl St.; Wed. Labor Hall; Tucs. 1117½ Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon. Industrial Home Bidg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri. Metal Trade Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon. 417 Ontario St. E.; 2d, 4th Wed.
		H. R. Berriman, 724 Pine St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave	Room 5, Ruth Bldg.; Every Tues.
		W. Parent, P. O. Box 274,	West Allis, Wis. W. Parent, P. O. Box 274, Kenegami Oue Can	St. Dominique St., Jonquieres, Can.; 2d
			St.	., .,
(f)503	Boston, Mass.	H. Wildberger, 119 S. High St. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill	R. Catolain, 13 Anderson St	995 Wash. St.: 2d. 4th Fri.
		St., Charleston, Mass. R O. Perry, Penn Ave., Kerr-		Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)506	Chicago Ht's, Ill	town, Pa. Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	James Kentish, 32 Pine St., Homewood, Ill.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(1)014	Nauport News Vs	L. F. Jiran, 311 E. 32nd St. Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St. P. C. Crenshaw, 411 4th St. N. E. James Fernie, 55 Adelaide St. W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va. H. W. Dahlgren, 104½ Bond St.	C. B. Dresser R F D No 3	Greble Hall, Hampton 1st 2d Tues
(m)518 (m)520 (m)521	Meridian, Miss Austin, Texas Greeley, Colo. Lawrence, Mass.	W. R. McGee, Box 723 R. E. Pfaeflin, 609 West Lynn F. Lofgren, Box 1102 Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	W. R. McGee, Box 723 Wm. H. Boerner, P. O. Box 588 Andy Hormuth, Box 1005 James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main,	Pythian Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple: 1st Wed. 625 8th Ave.; 2d, last Mon. Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i) 528 (m) 527 (rr) 528 (m) 532 (rr) 538	Watsonville, Calif Galveston, Texas Milwaukee, Wis Billings, Mont Proctor, Minn.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St., R. J. Cintoguisia Joe Schimmels. 1912 Franklin St. H. A. Armstrong, Box 646 W. H. Koch, 2626 Huron St., Duluth, Minn.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th Eddie Delancy, 3928—R½	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri. Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. 3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs. Babook Bldg., 1st Wed. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 535 (i) 536 (cs) 537	Evansville, Ind Schenectady, N. Y San Francisco, Calif.	R. K. Graham, 110 Henning Ave. Jos. Way, 1626 Union St D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif.	Boy Judd, 1209 No. Rowley St.	215½ So. 2d St.; Every Fri. 258 State St.; 1st, 3d Sat. Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(i) 538 (m) 539	Danville, Ill Port Huron, Mich	J. Alan Starr, 1211 Harmon Ave. Clarence A. Phillipp, 945 Crescent Place.	Arthur G. Norquist, 2204 Willow St.	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Tues. Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
	Canton, Ohio	H. C. Hinds, 3122 Glenn Place N. W.	•	
(m) 552 (e) 556 (m) 558	Lewistown, Mont Walla Walla, Wash_ Florence, Ala	J. G. Dixon, 706 W. Idaho St A. La Douceur, Box 741 E. T. Kimble, 1616 Bellemead	J. G. Dixon, 706 W. Idaho St F. C. Donald, Box 741 W. A. Jones, P. O. Box 845, East Florence Als	Carpenters' Hall; 1st & 4th Sat.
		E. L. Shrader, 390 Crosby St	L. G. Terry, 669 No. Raymond	
(rr)561	Montreal, Que., Can.	Chas. A. Allan, 244b Rushbrooke St., Verdun, Que.	ton St., Verdun, Que. C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Wash-	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		ington St. Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St	Walter Jellison, Genneth Theatre	
		1	Piats.	
(i) 568 (i) 569 (m) 570	Montreal, Que., Can. San Diego, Calif Tucson, Ariz.	Woodnords, Maine. E. Remillard, 709 Henri Julien W. S. Rainey, 2135 Madison Ave. M. C. Helfelman, Zuni Apt. Z.	F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E. G. W. Adams, 2674 Eye St E. C. Russell, Box 504	514 Congress St.; Every Monday. 417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; Every Thurs. 7:30 P. M. Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571 (i) 573 (m) 574 (m) 575 (i) 578	McGill, Nevada	O. E., E 3rd St. John Phillips, 9 First St. W. P. Barto, West Market St. G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St. Gordon Freeman, 1327 Center St. Geo. Renz, 259 Green St., Lynhurst, N. J. W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	G. E. Wickberg, Box 927	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon. Bldg. Trades Hall; 2nd, 4th Frl. Lahor Temple: 2d, 4th Tues. Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)581	Morristown, N. J	Thos. R. Pierson, Hanover Ave.,	Clarence Smith, II Garnen St	EIRS Hall, Ist, 30 100s.
				Carpenters Hair, Every Friday, Labor Hall; Every Fri. Centre and Arch St.; 1st. 3d Tues. I. O. O. F. Bildg.; Every Friday. 216 E. Market; Mon. W. Main St.; 1st. 3d Tues. Germania Hall; 2nd, 4th Fri. 1918 Grove St.; Every Wed. Robinson Bidg.; Thurs. Labor League Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)599 (1)601	Iowa City, Ia	F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St., Urbana, Ill.	G. F. Ramsey, 624 S. Lucas St., H. E. Griesemer, 1622 W. Park Ava, Champaign, Ill	Eagles Hall; 2nd. 4th Tues. Stearns Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.

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L. U	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1) 600 (m) 610 (i) 613 (i) 614 (m) 617 (i) 619 (m) 620	Marshalltown, Ia Albuquerque, N. M. Atlanta, Ga San Rafael, Calif Yan Mateo, Calif Hot Springs, Ark Sheboygan, Wis	Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St. L. Wm. Shephard, General Delivery. J. A. Beaumont, 112 Trinity Ave. George Le Cans. R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif. D. J. Peel, Herald Ave. T. E. MacDonald, 321 Oakland.	E. Christosa, Box 1777. Jas. H. Johnson, 311 So. 5th St. W. E. Bueche, Box 244. W. P. Weir, 560 Central Ave. H. E. Smith, 224 H St. R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif. J. L. Davis, 325 Laurel St. Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. 1507 West Broad Ave.; last Thurs. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Fainters Hall; 1st, Wed. Labor Temple; Frl. Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 72½ Central Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s) 622 (1) 623 (1) 625 (m) 627 (m) 629	Lynn, Mass Butte, Mont Halifax, N. S., Car Lorain, Ohio Moneton, N. B., C	Jas. Sherman, Box 248	Chas. D. Keaveney, Box 248	767a Western Ave., 2d, 4th Mon. Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues. 7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Labor Hall; 2d Mon. 4th St., S.; Last Wed. Central Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 631	Newburgh, N. Y	Leo Wadden, 648 12th St. So -Wm. H. Goemann, 18 City Ter- race	Geo. G. Griswold, 63 Lander St.	Central Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(i) 635 (l) 636 (p) 638 (rr) 641	Davenport, Iowa	A. Anderson, 115 West 8th St. E. Kerr, 20 Cumberland St. M. Beatty, 607 Cragg Ave. C. A. Rushland, Box 186, Watertown, III.	L. P. Crecelius, 1927 College Ave. J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave. E. B. Booth, 1408 Hester Ave. F. D. Miller, Room 206, Kneberg Bldg., Moline, III. E. D. Langraft, 79 Reservoir, Ave.	121½ West 3rd St.; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs. Miners' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
(m) 643 (m) 646	Johnson City, Tenn. Sheridan, Wyo	J. T. Barnes, 403 W. Market St. C. E. Luce, Big Horn, Wyo	Guy Miller, 118 Commerce St Leo, B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheri- dan Ave.	Central Labor Hall; Every Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 647 (m) 648	Schenectady, N. Y Hamilton, Ohio	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St F. G. Little, 401 No. 2d St	G. Armin, 49 Van Antwerp Road	258 State St.; 1st Wed. 2d Wed., Hamilton, O.; 4th Wed., Mid- dletown, O.
		1	} 00 D.	dletown, O. Taphorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Union Headquarters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
		Herbert F. Schulz, 1013 No. Montana Ave.		
				127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Machinists' Hall; 1st Sun., 2.30 p. m. Building Trades Hall; Every Fri. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
(1)666 (m)668	Richmond, Va Lafayette, Ind	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I. Will Tompkins, 2107 2nd Ave Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson Ave., Mineola, L. I. C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury, West Lafayette. Ind.	Labor Temple; Every Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(1) 669 (m) 670 (m) 672 (m) 675	Springfield, Ohio Fargo, N. Dak Grand Forks, N. Dak Elizabeth, N. J	Sam Wright, 113 S. Western Ave. O. L. Larson, Box 381 Ed. Lane, 309 Euclid Ave E. W. Conk, 126 12th St., Linden, N. J.	W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl. S. B. Frankosky, 719 10th St. So. R. L. Johner, 407 Cherry StR. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St	Labor Temple; Every Wed. Labor Temple; every 2d Tues. Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun. Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan	JE W Hellin Boy 88, Cristobal.	S. B. Jones, Box 145, Gatun, C.	Masonic Temple Cristobal - let Tues
I			mour st.	Gatun Hall; 3d Tues. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)681 (m)684	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Chas. E. Frost. 2011 Morris Ave.	H. F. Sprinkles, 2000, Buchanan St. N. A. Lambert, 530 6th St.	Labor Hall: 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 685 (m) 686 (m) 688 (i) 691	Bloomington, Ill Hazleton, Pa Mansfield, Ohio Glendale, Calif	Otto Luther, No. Grove, Normal C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave Arthur H. Sellers, 1257 Irving St.	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham Howard Schneider, 561 W. 9th St. Glenn B. Leonard, 114 So. Foster H. M. Griggs, 1542 E. Park Ave., Eagle Rock City, Calif.	Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Wed. 208 West Front St.; 1st Fri. 9 East Mine St.; 2d, 4th Fri. Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. 111 No. Maryland Ave.; Monday.
(m)694	Youngstown, Ohio	G H Cardner 90 Penier St	Frank Hamilton 113 Pranklin	223 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 695 (1) 696 (1) 697 (m) 698	St. Joseph, Mo Albany, N. Y Gary, Ind Jerome, Arlz	Frank Bias 1020 So. 17th St G. W. Celony, 38 Clinton Ave H. D. Hedden, 995 Hyslop Pl., Hammond, Ind. C. W. Wykoff, Box 1840	E. Holman, 1406 Charles St Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth C. Hocker, 812 Jackson St W. H. Johnston, Box 1340	Labor Temple Every Thursday. Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Fri. Gary Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Mon. Hamm'd Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Mon. Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.
(m)701 (m)702	Hinsdale, Ill Marion, Ill	C. W. Wykoff, Box 1840 Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill A. J. Mason, 208 E. Jefferson St.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W. Frankfort, Ill.	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri. Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun., 9.30 a. m.
(m) 703	Edwardsville, Ill	Richard Shoulders, 238 St. Louis Road, Collinsville, Ill. Herman, Wistzback, 2014, Knoist	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues. 7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues.
Į.		St. Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit.		
(i)707 (m)710 (m)711	Holyoke, Mass Northampton, Mass. Long Reach Calif	Ave. Arthur Francis, 45 Linden St., Calvin Hood, R. F. D. No. 2 Roy Southern, P. O. Box 207 Chas. D. Beaver, 660 3rd St., Beaver, Pa. A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ava., Cicero, Ill, Roy Hawkins, Taylorville, Ill	Arthur Coderre, 233 Park St Ignacy Kuczynski, 200 King St H. H. Jackson P. O. Box 207	Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. 1st National Bank; 1st, 3d Tues. 227 36 East First: Every Wed
(s) 713	Unicago, Ill.	A. Lang, 1435 S. 59th Ave., Cicero, Ill. Roy Hawking Taylordilla III	Oscar Simon, Rox 401	I O O F Hall: 2d 4th Man
(i) 716 (i) 716 (s) 717	Houston, Texas Boston, Mass	Cicero, III. Roy Hawkins, Taylorville, III. F. A. Goodson, 2106 Smith St. D. Butori, 14 Dudley St., Cambridge, Mass. E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St. Harry Fairbanks, 28½ Greenbush Harry Lotz, 1724 West 3rd St.	E. Wood, 707 East 9½ St	Labor Temple; Every Wed. St; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1)719 (m)722 (1)723	Manchester. N. H Portland. N. Y Fort Wayne, Ind	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St. Harry Fairbanks, 28½ Greenbush Harry Lotz, 1724 West 3rd St	E. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St	895 Elm St.; 2d. 4th Wed. Whitney Blk.; 3d Monday. Painters' Hall; Every Pri.
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L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(i) 725 (m) 729	Terre Haute, Ind Punxsutawney, Pa	P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8tn St Dwight Adams, B. F. D. No. 2, Box 10	A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave Forrest Elder, 327 E. Mahoning St.	C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. I. O. O. F. Bidg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 781 (rr) 782 (rr) 788 (m) 734	Int. Falls, Minn Portsmouth, Va Altoona, Pa Norfolk, Va.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. L. Ziegenhaim, 424 Nelson St. O. R. McConahy, Station No. 13 Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St. Portsmouth, Va.	E. R. Walsh, 409 5th St. J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave. Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave. J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	City Hall; 1st Tues. Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed. C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m) 735 (m) 738 (rr) 741 (m) 748 (rr) 744	Burlington, Ia. Orange, Texas Scranton, Pa. Reading, Pa. New York, N. Y.	M. G. Elliott, 1709 Davison St. E. L. Spaugh. Box 204.————————————————————————————————————	Wm. Moore, 222 Barrett St E. L. Spaugh, Box 204 W. D. Jackson, 529 Pleasant Ave. Walter Diehl, 224 No, Front St. Walter Gleason, 212 W. 17th St.	City Hall: 1st Tues. Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed. C. L. W. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri. Reed and Court Sts.; Mon. Arcanum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Tample: 1st 2d Thurs.
(rr) 750	Pittsburgh, Pa	J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	O. Bendorf, Box 366, Pitcairn, Pa.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 75 2	lersey City, N. J	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. W. Ford Bosworth Chemung.	Geo. Weierich, 313 North 5th St.,	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Tues, 220 Armstrong Ave.; 3d Mon.
(11)103	, a, s, c, 1 a	N. Y.	Ava	Redmen's Han; 20, 4th Tues.
	rairmont, w. va	J. W. Wright, Box 117, Baxter, W. Va.	H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave.	Labor Hall; Mon.
		Wm. Allen, Norton Ave.		
(m) 758 (m) 762 (1) 768	Ashtabula, Ohio Omaha, Nebr.	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St. Geo. Vian, 77 Main St. C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St.	Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison M. J. Mooney, 807 So. 35th Ave.	Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. Labor Temple; every Wed.
(rr) 764	Denver, Colo	J. B. Peterson, 3910 High St	R. J. McGan, 215 Harrison Ava.,	1737 Champa St.; 1st Fri.
(m) 765 (m) 767 (m) 768 (rr) 770 (1) 771 (m) 778 (rr) 774	Visalia, Calif. Helper, Utah. Morgantown, W. Va, Albany, N. Y. Richmond, Va. Windsor, Ont., Can, Cincinnati, Ohio	F. L. Esting. Box 896. E. B. Hofma, Box 422. A. B. Wilson, 447 Cobun Ave. Frank Clare, 625 2nd St. J. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave. Carl E. Stocker, 116 Seton Ave.	E. B. Hofma, Box 423. J. B. Keller, 366 High St. H. Beardsley, 582 3d St. A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St., A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave. K. W. Green, 19 Euclid Ave.	Labor Temple: Wed. City Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Central Hall; 4th Thurs. Pythian Bidg.; 2d, 4th Thurs. 61 Pitt St. E.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 7 76 (m) 781 (i) 783 (rr) 784	Providence, R. I Rock Springs, Wyo Spartanburg, S. C Indianapolis, Ind	J. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St Elmer Golliker, 112 Spruce St P. J. Lowe, 162 E. Main St W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St.	Ludlow, Ky. R. R. O'Sullivan, 41 Herschel St. Wm E. Joynson, Box 572 R. G. Koon, Route No. 6 F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave.	98 Weybossett St.: 2d, 4th Wed. Labor Temple, 2d, 4th Thurs. West Main St.; every Monday. 233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)791	Louisville, Ky	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broad- way.	W. L. Wiler, 19 Rhode Ave. J. R. Hardesty, 2009 Griffiths Ave.	ł.
(rr) 793 (rr) 794	Chicago, Ill Chicago, Ill	H. D. Parker, 351 E. 54th St J. F. Corrigan, 7024 S. Troop St.	L. La Point 4504 So Wella St	5436 Wentworth Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs. Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 79 5	Chicago, Ill.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Colonial Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 797	Chicago, Ill.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. San- gamon St.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. San- gamon St.	Hopkins Hall; 4th Tues.
(rr) 798	Chicago, Ill	Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	M. Rowe, 1516 So. 58th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(m)802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St., West Moose Jaw.	H. Murphy, 358 Stadacona St.,	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(rr)80 3	New Haven, Conn	Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave	Frank Thomann, 27 Pond Lily	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon.
		J. J. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette_ John Boren, R. F. D. No. 2, West Vine St.		
(rr) 809 (rr)811 (rr)817	Oelwein, Iowa Lenoir City. Tenn New York, N. Y	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No E. S. Voiles, P. O. Box 383 Frank McGuire, 410 E. 155 St.	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No. Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397 C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave., Bronx.	Labor Hall, 4th Mon. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. 111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1)827	Salamanca, N. Y New Orleans, La Champaign and Urbana, Ill. Wildwood, N. J	ą.	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave.	Labor Han, Champaign, In.; 1st Thurs.
	ŀ	C. H. Bittinson, 121 Hudson St.	l Ave.	1 .
		C. W. Thornton, 3315 8th St W. E. Robb, 401 Oak St Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave. C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago		
(FF) 842 (FF) 847	Kansas Cito Kans	C Victor 126 Swan St. Obicas	cuse, N. Y.	Daniela Hell, 94 Sa+
		Leo Hosley, Manhatten Hotel		
(17)804	Buffalo, N. X		P. A. Claringbold, 46 Humason	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 855 (rr) 857 (rr) 858 (rr) 860	Muncie, Ind. DuBois, Pa. Somerset, Ky. Long Island City,	C. M. Johnson, 703 "C" St.— Herman J. Cook, 215 S. State St. F. P. Owen, 324 High St.————————————————————————————————————	Wm. Hayden, 417 West North St.	Room 8, Boyce Block; 1st. 3d Fri. 232 No. Brady St.; 1st. 3d Fri. K. of P. Hall; 1st. 3d Wed. Klecfield's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 862 (rr) 863 (rr) 864	Jacksonville, Fla Lafayette, Ind Jersey City, N. J	C. L. Clyatt, 421 E. 4th St. Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St. W. Schlinck, 112 Diamond Bridge	Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th St Edw. McKeon, 77 West 5th St.	Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Tues. Forestors' Hall: 1st, 3d Tues. Hawkes Hall: 3d Thurs.
(rr) 865	Baltimore, Md	Ave., Hawthorne. N. J. W. S. Peregoy, 1810 Division St. A. Wehl, 2923 Orleans St.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
	Can		J. H. Smith, P. O. Box 66	
				Alleghany Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)874	Zanesville, Ohio	Ave.	Herbert Lyons, 211 E. Jefferson A. J. Butler, 315 Ohio St	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
			Wm. H. Tarr, 78 Tyler Ave	
		Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave.,	D. W. Perry, 447 No. Cicero Ave. C. W. Frank, 2921-18 Ave. So	N. E. Cor. Armitage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues. 3212 33d Ave. So.: 1st Sat.
(m)890 (m)891	Janesville, Wis.	So. G. A. Donahue, 602 Chestnut St. Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St	Amos Kent 1308 Blaine Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs. Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. State Bank; 1st Thursday. Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 892 (rr) 894 (m) 897	Port Jervis, N. Y Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave	Louis Kudle, 8 Catherine St Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmott St	Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
			C. J. McGlogan, 400 Dakota Bldg. Fred Hughes, Box 1202,	
(m)910 (rr)912	Collinwood, Ohio	F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St.,	R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave.,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 914 (m) 915	Thorald, Ont., Can Three Rivers, Que., Can.	J. Calder, 122 Carlton St Geo. Louthood, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100.	H. P. Boyle, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que.	Standard Hotel; 3d Mon. 44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 918	Covington, Ky	w. T. Sumvan	D. B. Van Meter, 411 W. 16th	12th & Russell Sts.; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 919 ; (rr) 922	Erwin. Tenn Staten Island. N. Y	Г. H. Peters, 221 1st St	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St	Trainmen's Hall; 1st. 3d Mon.
(rr) 924 (m) 929 (m) 931	Wheeling, W. Va Norfolk, N. Y Lake Charles, La	Allen McQuade B. H. Foard, care of J. R. Miles,	G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio_ Morris Jismer, Box 305 T. A. Brown, 105 Ryan St	Trainmen's Hall; 1st. 3d Mon. 1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues. Van Nounam's Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Rineau Bldg., 1st, 3d Thurs.
(c) 935	Bloomington, Ind	Clarence Engledow, 312 So. Da-	Geo. Culross, 704 "W" St	Carpenter Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs,
(m)936	Enid, Okla,	R. D. White, 1303 W. Elm St	Victor V. Parr, 709 E. Cherokee St.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
			E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry	
(m)944	Seattle, Wash	Frank McGovern, 180972 Howard	L. W. Cartwright, 7 Charles St. R. Wilbourne, 762 No. 72nd St.	
(m)948	Flint, Mich.	Allen Cutler, 724 E. Hamilton	S. V. Burkey, 528 Harrison St	808 So. Saginaw St.; Every Thurs.
(m) 953 (m) 956 (rr) 958 (m) 960 (m) 963	Eau Claire, Wisc Espanola, Ont., Can. Corning, N. Y Porterville, Cal Kankakee, Ill.	Geo. Ramharter, 1602 Birch St. D. C. Robertson, Box 73. W. E. Lewis, Big Flats, N. Y. E. C. Robinson, Box 365. Harry A. Shekey, 291 So. Chi cago Ave.	P. C. Iverson, 222 Barland St. J. P. Scully Harvey Lounsbury, 99 Perry Ave. L. L. Warren, 428 So. "H" St. Earl Harper, 907 S. Osborne Ave.	Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Fri. Community Hall; 1st Mon. Hermitage Hall; 1st, 4th Mon. Eagles Hall; 1st & 3rd Thurs. Labor Hall; last Wed.
		S. Robinson, 504 Church St F. M. Lanius, 615 Mabel Ave	W. T. Whitney, 321 No. 9th St. S. Robinson, 504 Church St	Idle Hour; Every Fri. Over Famous Dept. Store; Every Wed., 7.30 p. m.
(1)973	South Bend, Ind	Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne	Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 975 (m) 978 (m) 982 (m) 991 (m) 995 (m) 998	Norfolk, Va	Lee Gunter, W. 1st. South St., M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St. Ralph Waggoner, 628 Liberty St. Fred W. Keich, 114 East 2d St., A. E. Krelsehmann, 345 W. 1st. M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave	M. F. Harris, 1307 West 40th St. Chas. Ganger, 232 Manor Ave. L. D. Murphy, 613 No. Broad St. Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia E. J. Bourg, Box 1026. M. Beyeler, Gen. Del., Degolia, Pa.	Bldg. Trades Hall: 1st, 3d Mon. Odd Fellows Hall: 2d, 4th Mon. N. Y. C. Federation Hall: 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Hall: every Wed. C. L. U. Hall: 2d, 4th Wed. I. O. O. F. Hall: Every Fri. Labor Templo; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)997 (m)998	Shawnee, Okla Greensboro, N. C	D. E. Barbee, 1001 Hobson St., H. H. Thornton, 614 Julian St.	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532 W. E. Sigmon, 335 W. Bragg St. O. M. Anderson, 1407 W. 23rd	Painters Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. B. R. T. Hall; Friday.
(m)1004 (rr)1008	Sarnia, Ont., Can Sausalito, Calif	F. W. Spice, 348 Durand St E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box	Place, West Tulsa, Okla. Wm. H. Knox, 197 George St. E. C. Alexander, 18 Clorinda	Maccabee Hall; 2d, 4th Sat. Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 1012	Elyria, Ohio	Richard Burgess, 845 W. 22d St.,	G. W. Fain, P. O. Box 263	THE ALERT
(1) 1021	Chiontown. Pa	Howard House 91 Whiteman	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 166. Charley Sleighter, General De-	Fraternal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 1024	Pittsburgh, Pa	E. A. Fisher, Box 547, Hazel-	J. C. Hayes, Box 547, Hazel-	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 1025	Cos Cob, Conn	W. J. Westervelt, 128 So. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, 715 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 1029 (mt) 1031	Woonsocket, R. I Manchester, N. H	Wm. Grady, 405 Winter St	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday. Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs,
1	- 1	Edwin Iverson, 1027 21st St	B. C. Hemminger, 3110 E. North St.	
		D. J. Pierce, 418 Seymour Ave A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	H. F. Strobel, 1008 Pigeon St C. Mountain, 165 James St	Vabor Hall: 1st. 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 1042 (i) 1045 (m) 1047	Sturgis. Mich. Pawhuska. Okla. Coledo, Ohio	Claude Whitlock	A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St. Geo. B. Page, Rox 552	C. M. Hibhard's; 1st Friday. Owen Hall; 2d & 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
			Ave. I. R. Wsrden, 1740 Clay St L. C. Arnold, 420 E. Elm St L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St F. H. Fountain, Box 459	Central Labor Hall, 1st, 3d Tues, W. V. R. Hall: 2d, 4th Tues, K. of P. Hall: Thursday, Davis' Barber Shop; 2d, last Tues, at 6.15 p. m.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m) 1058	La Porte, Ind	J. O. Welsher, 308 Brighton St.		9201/2 W. Lincoln Way; 4th Thurs.
(rr) 1060	Norfolk, Va		R. R. 8 T. P. Epperson, 105 Chesapeake	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 1085	Cinaminilla Da		St., Ocean View, Va.	
(m) 1070	Sugarabanna Pe	Wm. W Hughes, 607 Franklin	Carlton G Eastabrook 417 Grand	K of D Hall let 2rd Tues
(111/10/0	Susquenanna, xa	Wm. W Hughes, 607 Frankin Ave.	St.	it. of 1. Han, 1st, 5tu fues.
1		G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	J. Belvail, Carmel, Calif.	
(m) 1074	Breckenridge, Tex		Paul Bristow, Box 295	
(rr) 1086	Tacoma, Wash	Otis E. Collins, 1506 So. Oakes	Otis E. Collins, 1506 So. Oakes	Labor Temple; 1st Wed.
(rr) 1087	Keyser, W. Va	V. E. Wilson, 158 E St	V. E. Wilson, 158 "E" St	
(rr)1091	Battle Creek, Mich	E. Riggs, 368 N. Kendall StA. H. Stewart, 11 Bank Road	E. J. Hall, 87 Rose St.	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
	foundland.			
(m)1099	Oll City, Pa.	Lloyd M. Books, 9 E. 7th St	P. J. Burke, 540 Plumer St.	Central_Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
		Geo. L. Stephenson, 140 Princeton Ave., Fullerton, Calif.		
				Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 1108	Garrett, Ind.	T W Dreher 401 So Cawn St.	Edw. Huber, 119 No. Franklin St.	Federation Hall; 3d Fri.
(111) 1111	Livermore Fails. Me.	Frank Soudder Roy 973	Norman Baraby, Box 289	Hinton Hall: 3rd Wed.
(11) 1119	Quebec. Can	T W Walch 5 St Touchism	Alex Gilbert, 130% Artillery St.	1272 Desfosses St.: 3d Mon.
(111) 1121	Olean, N. 1	Chas. Feltenberger, 510½ No. 7th	Chanes W. Rose, 157 No. 15th	Band Room, Coast Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)1122	Lufkin Tores	St.	St.	T O O W Hall, 92 Set
(rr) 1125	Connellevilla Pa	D. F. Parker, Box 303	D. F. Parker, Box 303	City Hell: let Thurs
		Adam J. Rebar, Thayer, Pa	1 04 Cable, 1524 50, Fittsburgh	City Hair, 150 Indias
(m) 1131	Bloomington, Ind	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	Glen Marchall 993 East 1st St	Carpenters' Hall: 1st. 3rd Mon.
(m) 1135	Newport News, Va		N. C. Crispe, 4645 Wash, Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st Tues.
(m) 1139	Duncan, Okla		S. D. Pedigo, Box 811	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(1) 1141	Okla. City, Okla	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m)1142	Baltimore, Md.	C. J. Seeback, 2718 Hugo Ave., W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457		1222 St. Paul St.; Last Fri.
(1)1144	Birmingham, Ala	W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457	Bert Brown, 2723 33d Ave., No	United Temple, 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 1145	Henryetta, Okla	J. D. Buster	John Hayden	De la contraction de la TV-d
(m) 1151	Wis. Rapids, Wis	A. Gazeley, 648 8th St., North L. H. Anderson, 213½ No. Beaton	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N.	Paper Makers Club; 2nd Wed.
(111) 1101	Corsicana, Texas	1. H. Anderson, 213½ No. Beaton	Geo. M. Rhodes, 213½ No.	Painters Hail; Alternate Thurs.
(m) 1153	Tular Taxas	St. L. H. Strickland, 1520 Wash.	Beaton St.	Labor Templa: 4th Wed
(i) 1154	Santa Monica Calif	T W Studyland 1500 Week	H C Norgani 1949b 6th St	Carpenters' Hall: Every Wed.
	Danie Monica, Cam.	L. n. Strickiand, 1520 Wash,	LI. O. HOIGANIA, 12400 OH DELL	Carpenters Man, Marchy Would
(m) 1156	Baltimore. Md	Fletcher Sears, Odenton Md.	A. J. Disney, Odenton, Md.	Balto. Fed. of Labor Hall; 2d, 4th M
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Mansfield 688	Monessen 371	Galveston 527	Ashland 255	Jonquieres and
Marietta 972	New Castle 33	Greenville 304	Eau Claire 953	Kenogami 499
New Philadelphia 422	New Brighton 712	Houston 66	Fond du Lac 680	Montreal 492
Newark 87	Norristown 179	Houston 716	Green Bay 158	Montreal 561
Newark 172	Oil City1099	Houston 954	Janesville 890	Montreal 568
Newark1105	Philadelphia 21	Lufkin1122	Kaukauna 232	Quebec1118
Portsmouth 575	Philadelphia 98	Marshall 385	Kenosha 127	Three Rivers 915
Springfield 669	Pittsburgh 5	Orange 738	La Crosse 135	Sask.
Steubenville 246	Pittsburgh 14 Pittsburgh 750	Port Arthur 390 Ranger 905	Madison 159 Manitowoc 320	Moose Jaw 802
Toledo 8	ranspurgu (50	ranger 900	MAGNICOWOU 329	MIGOSE JRW 802

A REAL ELECTRIC MANSION

When my ship comes in I'll build myself a

Mansion;
When electrically built, you bet it would be handsome.

I'd have it so it would revolve, also twist and turn.

'Twould be built of steel and cement, so it cannot burn.

I'd have revolving table, to operate from a button, electric dainties till I became a"

I'd eat glutton. I'd have electric phonograph, located in a place

So I could push a button and it would say the grace.

I'd have an electric auto to run around the grounds;

I'd buy the very best of make, if it cost a

thousand pounds.

I'd have electric cooker, by a clock it would

All cooking would be regular, then I'd know

'twould be done. I'd have electric washer, so my clothes would be clean and neat,

Also electric wringer and mangle, so as to be complete.

To have dust and germs in carpets, what can you find that's meaner? I'd get rid of the parasites with my electric

vacuum cleaner.

I'd have an electric stairway to move me up to bed.

Also electric razor, won't have to pay for soap I've been fed.

It would be heated electrically, from cellar to the roof,

Ozone continually spraying to make it germ proof.

The floors would be of mosaic tile, which would never wear out. I'd have electric gatherings, when all would

dance and shout.

I'd have electric bells, lights, alarms and cigar lighter. Windows would be four glass deep; what could make them tighter?

I'd have electric fan, so as to keep me cool,
Then spend the rest of my money,
Like the other D—— Fool.

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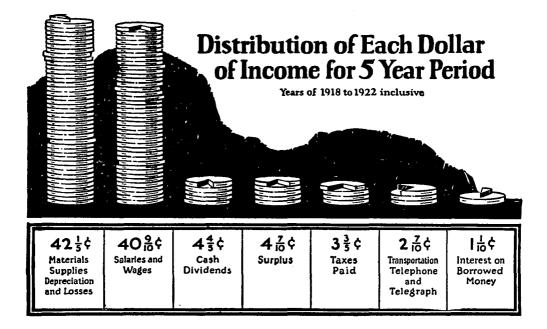
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This chart tells the story. More than 40 cents out of each dollar go in salaries and wages to G-E men and women—scientists, engineers, salesmen and other workers.

Not quite 5 cents go in cash dividends to the owners of General Electric—37,000 investors, 16,000 of them women.



One of the great services made possible by the size of modern corporations is the research work of laboratories equipped with every scientific device and directed by scientists of international reputation. In its research laboratories General Electric invests more than a million dollars a year.

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